

MINERS REJECT
BALDWIN OFFER
OF SETTLEMENTGovernment Withdraws Its
Proposals, Following Action
of Delegate ConferenceSHIPS CHARTERED
TO BRING IN COALSeven Thousand More Men
Return to Work—Clarion
Call Made to the NationBy Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The miners'
delegate conference this afternoon,
by 737,000 to 42,000 votes passed a
resolution summarily rejecting the
Government's proposals for ending
the coal stoppage. These proposals
were that the miners should return
to work upon the owners' terms,
such terms to be afterward sub-
jected to compulsory revision by a
national arbitration tribunal in
cases where the daily hours of labor
exceed seven.

The Government's proposals are
now automatically withdrawn under
an ultimatum issued by the Prime
Minister, Stanley Baldwin, last night,
which called upon the miners for a
definite answer and said: "The Gov-
ernment cannot consent to any fur-
ther prolongation of its offer." This
outcome relieves the Government of
a difficulty, since the owners oppose
compulsory arbitration, and there
is a strong feeling in Conservative
circles that the Government should
now withdraw and leave the miners
and owners to reach a settlement be-
tween themselves, a consummation
expected to result eventually with
the spreading of the already ex-
tensive movement back to work of
those who have thrown over their
alliance to the trade union lead-
ers.

Imports Importing Coal

The Archbishop of Canterbury,
at a moment when the coal stop-
page bids fair to resolve itself into
a further endurance struggle,
has come out with a clarion call
to the Nation to reconsider its own
attitude toward this conflict. "Are
we simply to form a ring and stand
helplessly round, hoping the com-
batants will come to terms?" he asks
in an address to the Diocesan Con-
ference. "Or have we all, as citizens
of a country in which coal is the key
industry, an inevitable share in the
responsibility?" This question is one
which has now to be answered.

Denied Right to Vote

In a statement published today,
Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Federa-
tion secretary, said: "In view of the
miners' decision, it is not necessary
for the Government to withdraw their
proposals, as the miners will have
nothing to do with them." Miners
delegates from all the coal districts
discussed this situation here today.
Sir John Simon, representing the
Liberal opposition, said at Heck-
mondwike last night, that for the
miners to reject the Government's
proposal in the present circum-
stances was "to relieve Mr. Baldwin
of a very considerable difficulty with-
out doing the slightest good to the
miners."

Havecock Wilson, president of the
National Sailors and Firemen's
Union, yesterday referred to the
miners having been called out with-
out an opportunity of recording a
vote as to whether or not they
agreed with the strike policy. "Can
it be called democracy," he contin-
ued, "when, after being kept on
strike for more than 20 weeks, these
unfortunate men are even now de-
nied the right to record their vote
by ballot as to whether the strike
should continue?"

MR. KENDRICK SAYS
SESQUICENTENNIAL
FINANCIAL FAILUREPHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7 (AP)—The
Sesquicentennial International Ex-
position is a financial failure, Mayor
Kendrick said today.

Opened June 1 in celebration of the
one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
of the signing of the Declaration of
Independence, less than 5,000,000 per-
sons have passed through the gates,
leaving the city to shoulder a big
deficit.

"The financial failure of the ex-
position," said the Mayor, "has been
due, not to the management, but to
the failure of the people to go there.
While we should have had 25,000,000
people in attendance we have had
less than 5,000,000."

Efforts on the part of concession-
aires to have the exposition reopened
next year met with little encourage-
ment from the directors at a meet-
ing. Mayor Kendrick said to do so
would be "financially impossible."

E. L. Austin, director general, told
the directors that the Sesqui was run-
ning behind from \$25,000 to \$40,000
a week in operating expenses alone.
Unpaid claims of contractors for con-
struction and other work aggregate
more than \$3,000,000.

\$150 Air Mail Postage
Is Single Parcel RecordBy the Associated Press
Philadelphia, Oct. 6

WHAT is believed to be a new
record for high postage paid
on a single parcel was established
here when a package was sent
from Philadelphia to San Fran-
cisco by air mail, carrying \$150 in
stamps. Postal regulations pro-
hibit local clerks divulging any
description of the package, its con-
tents, or recipient, but the package
was nearly covered with canceled
\$5 stamps. The air mail postage
across the continent is \$4 a pound.

CO-OPERATIVE
BANKS GAININGMassachusetts Association
Head Reports Advance
in Number and Assets

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (Spe-
cial)—Reports of John W. Parshley,
president, and Herbert F. Taylor,
secretary-treasurer, of the Massa-
chusetts Co-operative Bank League,
delivered at the thirty-eighth annual
Convention of the body today,
showed an increased number of co-
operative banks in the State, despite
an apparent slackening of industry
and reflected a generally excellent
condition within the institutions. A
probable gain of \$56,000,000 in assets
for the year as of Oct. 31 is indicated.
Allen T. Treadway, representative
in Congress, delivered an address of
welcome to some 150 bankers this
morning. Ernest A. Hale, third vice-
president of the United States
League; Carl M. Spencer, president
of the Home Savings Bank of Bos-
ton, and David I. Walsh, former
United States Senator, are on the list
of speakers. Officers will be elected
on Friday morning.

Developments of Year

The address of President Parshley
touched on a number of develop-
ments the past year. He said:
"The total assets as of June 30
were \$405,732,394.67, a gain of \$36-
459,299.52 for eight months which in-
dicates a probable gain of \$56,000,000
for the year as of Oct. 31. There is
one word of caution in this splendid
showing, however, and that is that
our foreclosure account is climbing.
"It is pleasing to note that our sur-
plus and guaranty accounts are in-
creasing in amount and this is well
as it denotes strength and stability.
It is a pleasant fact to state that our
banks are in excellent condition,
which permits of no worry or fear on
the part of our depositors."

"Next year will be the fiftieth an-
niversary of the beginning of our in-
stitution. It seems well to recom-
mend that some special effort be
made to have a proper and fitting
program at our next annual conven-
tion to celebrate this anniversary."
The report of Herbert F. Taylor
Jr., treasurer, shows receipts of \$16-
610.04 to Sept. 14 and disbursements
of \$12,796.06, leaving a balance of
\$3313.98, and Mr. Taylor's report as
secretary shows that Massachusetts
co-operative banks have increased
their assets \$57,000, or 16 per cent., in
the past year. The total assets are
\$405,000,000.

The report shows further that co-
operative banks have found it almost
impossible to supply the needs of
mortgage money. The bank commis-
sioner's report, according to Mr. Tay-
lor, shows that from Sept. 1, 1925, to
Aug. 31 of this year permits were
issued to borrow money to the amount
of \$8,970,000 in an effort to keep up
with the demand.

Condition Encouraging

Mr. Taylor's report says, in part,
"This condition is encouraging, yet
we must not forget that most au-
thorities concede the housing short-
age to be at an end. Deposits have
flowed steadily into our banks. Money
met and overcame the housing short-
age. We are now face to face with a
normal condition and it is possible
we will have idle money. Idle money
is more than waste; it constitutes an
insidious menace to safety. Its ap-
(Continued on Page 5B, Column 7)

Bankers Place Farm Relief
Among Leading ProblemsFavor Every Aid Consistent With Economic
Fundamentals—Convention Adjourns

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7.—
Displaying a general tendency to
accept the will of the majority in
repudiating the Hull amendments to
the McFadden bill and a satisfac-
tion that the hard fight-over the
methods of curbing branch banking
is behind them, the delegates to the
fifty-second annual convention of the
American Bankers' Association are
scattering for their homes by way
of Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, and
other travel routes.

They have endorsed the policy of
the United States in dealing with
foreign Government debts, co-opera-
tive marketing to help the farmers,
consolidation of railroads, more dis-
criminating use by states and com-
munities of budgetary control of
revenues and expenses, abolition of
federal inheritance taxes and an in-
vestigation to see if there can be
worked out a more equitable distribu-
tion of bank taxes on the basis of
income rather than the value of
property.

Farmers' Income Reduced
In the resolution on farmers' prob-
lems the bankers took into account
the generally prosperous condition
of the country with the cheap and
abundant credit, coupled with the
steadily declining level of general
commodity prices, which has had the
effect of reducing the incomes of the
farmers.

They declared themselves in favor
of extending to the farmer every as-
sistance that does not run counter
to fundamental economic standards,
and the fostering of properly-devised
and well-conducted plans of co-
operative marketing and expressed

Model Ships Win
Tech ScholarshipFirst Annual Youth's Com-
panion Award Goes to Albert
F. Bird of Somerville

Skill in building models of famous
clipper ships, which rank, according
to naval architects, with the most
ever built, won Albert F. Bird, 16-
year-old Somerville boy, a four-year
scholarship which will enable him to
develop his talent in the department
of naval architecture and marine en-
gineering at Massachusetts Institute
of Technology, it was announced to-
day.

The youthful model builder, who
entered Technology this fall, and is
one of its youngest students, was dis-
covered by Harford Powell Jr., editor
of the Youth's Companion, who re-
cognized the boy's unusual talent.

Prof. George Owen, of the insti-
tute's department of naval archi-
tecture, who was early consulted
regarding the youth's abilities, pro-
posed that the model construction be
being fully as creditable as the work
of many adult designers.

The youth, who began making
toy ships when he was only four
years old, studied and sought mat-
erial in various naval museums for
almost a year before building the
Flying Cloud, latest of his models.
Among others he has built are the
famous clipper ship Stag Hound and
the old man o' war, Constitution.

His eagerness to study naval
architecture led Mr. Powell to consult
Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of
Technology. As a result of his con-
ference the Youth's Companion estab-
lished a scholarship for boys inter-
ested in technical studies. The
scholarship carries full tuition and
fees amounting to more than \$1200,
to be awarded annually to a boy selected
by the Youth's Companion.

Dr. Stratton expressed himself as
believing this new scholarship a sig-
nificant one, which will be the means
of bringing to the Institute young
men of demonstrated capacity who
could not otherwise attend.

Albert Bird's skill in model con-
struction won for him the first award
made under this new plan, and his
studies will commence immediately.
He lives with his parents at 86 Myrtle
Street, Somerville, Mass.

CONCORD, N. H., PLANS
FOR MODERN AIRPORTCONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7 (AP)—
Plans to develop a modern airport
in this city were announced at the
Adjutant-General's office at the State
House today. A large area owned by
the State near the state camp
grounds will be utilized and work
will be started at once. Among those
interested in the project are Robert
Jackson, one of the sponsors, of Capt.
Rene Fonck's attempted New York
to Paris flight, and Gov. John G.
Winant and Robert S. Fogg, both of
whom were aviators during the
World War.

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MANUFACTURERS
STANDING FIRM
FOR OPEN SHOPMeans Higher Wages and
Better Work Than Closed
Shop, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The merits of
the open shop and its relation to
industrial prosperity and improved
labor conditions were discussed by a
group of speakers at the National
Association of Manufacturers con-
vention here.

Industrial leadership, a higher rate
of pay for labor, steady employ-
ment and better working conditions
prevail wherever the open shop ex-
ists, according to these speakers.

"We oppose the doctrine of the
closed shop because it promotes in-
efficiency, waste and higher cost to
the consuming public," Charles B.
King, chairman of the open-shop
committee, said. "The position and
leadership of America as an indus-
trial Nation have been established
under predominantly open-shop con-
ditions. The wages and standards of
living of our workers are the highest
the world has ever seen."

Cites Open-Shop Wage Scale

Mr. King cited declining prices in
the open shop automobile industry,
with steadily rising wages to the
workers, as evidence of the value
of open-shop operation. He declared
that commodities in which prices
have increased most since 1913—such
as clothing, fuel and building ma-
terials—have been mostly controlled
by closed-shop production methods.

The development of the "open-
shop" movement in Detroit from its
inception in 1912 was related briefly
by John Lester Dryden, president of
the Detroit Employers' Association.

Labor conditions in Detroit have
improved the charges of union offi-
cials that the aim of the open-shop
was to crush labor, reduce wages and
force workmen into slavery, he said.
"Nowhere are wages higher or shop
conditions better," than in Detroit,
he declared. "Nowhere is there less
interruption to employment. Now-
here is there generally a more sat-
isfactory understanding between em-
ployer and employee."

The importance of developing for-
eign markets for American products
by methods based on intelligent
study was urged by Stanley G. Flagg,
chairman of the committee on for-
eign trade, who recommended the re-
moval of obstacles to trade which
have increased in various ways since
the war, and expressed strong dis-
approval of the proposed extension
of the use of metric weights and
measures in merchandising.

There is great need for a better
understanding of the working world
and its many duties and responsibil-
ities, he said. "The director of
the women's bureau of the United
States Department of Labor told the
convention.

Many women, she said, are not
even receiving a living wage. "We
also find that, in comparison to
the factory workers, the women are
very far down the scale," she
continued, "so far in fact that there
is little semblance of equality be-
tween the wages of men and women.
We know that the girl who goes
into the factories and workshops and
the country does so to meet a real
need. We know that she is indispen-
sable to industry and we know what
so few people seem to recognize—
that the girl of the workshop, the
factory, the office, the home, the
public, are most of them helping
in the support of their families."

"We want to see the girl made an
efficient part of industry's machinery,
but we also want to see that indus-
try offers a future for the woman and
in an institution which the girl can
enter and in which she can stay and
prosper and grow. We, who have
worked in the industrial field for
many years, know that there is still
much to be done."

CALLS WOMEN'S WAGES LOW

There should be some legislative
protection for the people in periods
of money deflation such as Euro-
pean countries are now experiencing,
he said, in order to prevent whole-
sale sweeping away of the value of
savings.

E. J. Fox of Easton, Penn., is the
new president of the trust company
division, with Walter S. McCue of
Kansas City, Mo., vice-president.

CONCORD, N. H., PLANS
FOR MODERN AIRPORT

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Plans to develop a modern airport
in this city were announced at the
Adjutant-General's office at the State
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Rene Fonck's attempted New York
to Paris flight, and Gov. John G.
Winant and Robert S. Fogg, both of
whom were aviators during the
World War.

"Peter" Comes Back to Boston

Impersonator of Historic Character Steps at City Hall on Way to Market
Celebration

Peter Faneuil, impersonated by
Richard F. O'Neill, stepped out of
the past today, visited Boston City
Hall, where he was welcomed by
Mayor Nichols, walked through Bos-
ton's narrow, winding streets to
Faneuil Hall, which has stood where
he built it in 1742, as a gift to the
town as a market, and stood on the
steps of the old Quincy Building,
which has housed stalls of the Fan-
euil Hall Market for these past 100
years.

There he was greeted by Fred H.
Lovehand, chairman of the Faneuil
Hall Market Association, this con-
cluding the celebration of the cen-
tennial of establishment of the
Quincy building as an adjunct to
that of nearly three times its dur-
ation directly across the street.

Crowds of interested citizens lined
the walks and steps fronting City
Hall in School Street, as Mr. O'Neill,
clad in the quaint dress of days
gone by mounted the steps where
Mayor Nichols awaited him. Motion
pictures and "stills" were taken
while Mr. Nichols went down the
steps to greet the man representing
a former age of Boston.

"Peter Faneuil" Visits Old Market
to See How Things Are RunningCalls on Mayor and Then Wends Way Through Wind-
ing Streets to Stand on Steps of Quincy Build-
ing, Thus Closing Centennial Observance

Making Picture Film
"Peter Faneuil, as Mayor of this
city of Boston," said Mr. Nichols
while the motion-picture men were
winding their films for the scenario,
"Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Lib-
erty," which is being made under the
auspices of the market association,
I greet you today on your visit to
this city for which you did so much
so long ago.

"You came here as a boy to take
charge of your father's estate and as
a manager of that wealth and a mer-
chant of repute, you did your part
well. You founded that market which
you soon will gaze upon again, and
the market which you established what
has become the Cradle of Liberty for
the fathers and their children who
are here today to greet you."

"You will find that Boston has
cherished that great gift of yours and
that today it stands restored in ap-
pearance much as it was so long a
time ago. On your way down to that
market where you once stood so close
to the tides of Massachusetts Bay,
note the tremendous changes which
time has wrought in this city to which
you gave its first great market when
it was a small town."

Tribute of the Mayor
"To the right, I point you the
statue of Benjamin Franklin, who
came after you and who also left
monuments to his foresight and
benevolence which have been care-
fully preserved as well as your
benefaction."

While the picture men continued
their work, Mr. O'Neill, clad in three-
cornered lace trimmed hat, velvet
maroon coat, rose colored and bro-
cade waistcoat, maroon small
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which trod the streets of Boston for
so long, replied to the Mayor.

He said that he was astounded at
the changes wrought here since he
had seen Boston last and he eagerly
awaited his first view of the market
building he had built for the citi-
zens of this place so long ago.

As he started to leave City Hall,
Mr. Nichols called out: "Peter
Faneuil, come back to Boston 100
years from now as you have prom-
ised me you will do and I'll greet
you then as Mayor."

DAY LABOR PLAN
CALLED COSTLYContractors Support Bills
Ordering Competitive Bids
on Federal WorkKANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 (Spe-
cial)—Renewed effort for abrogation
of the day labor system of construc-
tion, especially by the United States
Engineers Corps, and for the adoption
of the competitive contract system in
major Federal works, was renewed
today at the annual meeting of the
Associated General Contractors of America,
which was held at the Hotel
McCormick in this city.

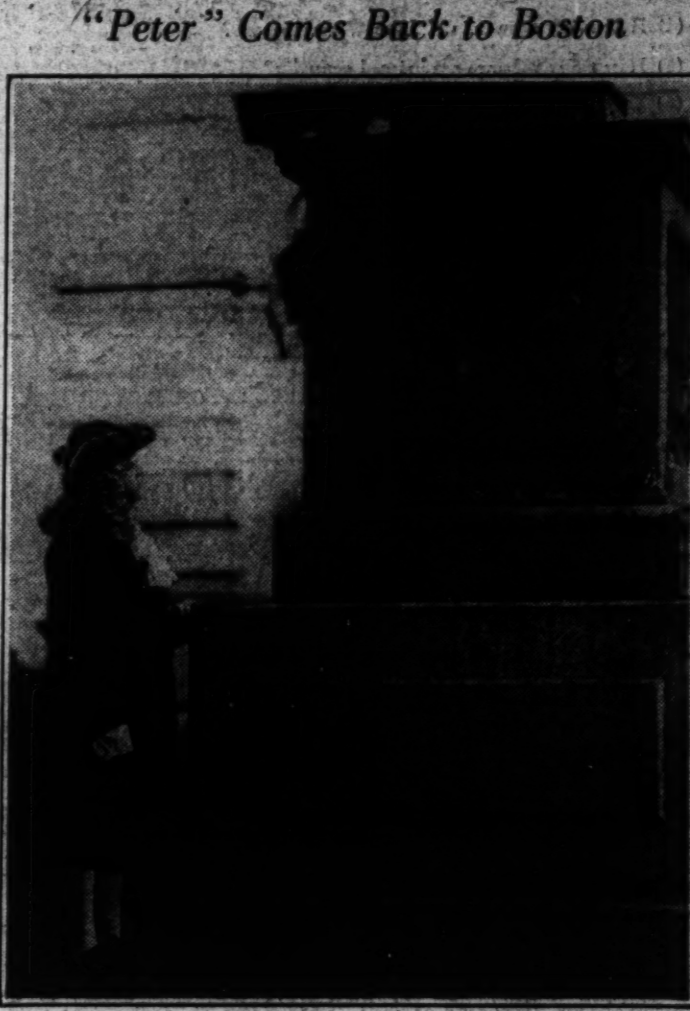
Efforts of the association in the
coming months are to be in support
of a bill in Congress sponsored by
Guy E. Campbell (R.), Representative
from the Thirty-Sixth District of
Pennsylvania, and a companion
measure introduced in the Senate by
Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah.
These measures are designed to regu-
late the day labor contract system.

The Campbell bill calls for adop-
tion of complete plans and speci-
fications on any government con-
struction project involving more
than \$25,000. These, together with a
detailed estimate of cost, would be
made public. It provides, also, that
any government department or bu-
reau shall publicly advertise for
competitive bids on any such con-
struction and shall award the con-
tract to the lowest qualified bidder.
Exception is made in the case of
emergency contracts.

Charges that construction opera-
tions by the engineering corps were
wasteful were made by Gen. R. C.
Marshall Jr., general manager of
the Associated Contractors, who di-
rected Government construction
work in the World War. Testimony
of representatives of the corps be-
fore a committee of Congress re-
vealed that the corps had in its
possession equipment valued at \$57-
000,000, but had done construction in
a single year valued only at \$31,000-
000, he said.

"A private concern that attempted
to operate with such an immense in-
vestment in equipment and with so
small amount of work would have
within 12 months," General Marshall
declared.

A message from W. A. Snow, pres-
ident of the Miami (Fla.) Chapter of
the Associated Contractors, stated
chapter members were foregoing all
profits and doing essential recon-
struction work in Florida at cost. A
resolution adopted commended the
Miami chapter for its "unselfish
public service."

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from the Thirty-Sixth District of
Pennsylvania, and a companion
measure introduced in the Senate by
Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah.
These measures are designed

DR. SUZZALLO'S OUSTING ROUSES STATE POLITICS

Removal by Regents as
University of Washington
Head Forms Issue

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 7 (Special).—Hope that Dr. Henry Suzzallo, dismissed from his position as president of the University of Washington by five out of seven of the university regents, might be reinstated, was relinquished following a call, made upon Gov. Roland H. Hartley at his hotel in this city by a committee of representative citizens. The purpose of the committee, composed of Nathan Eckstein, W. L. Rhodes and the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, was to persuade the governor to rescind the action of ouster.

After a two-hour conference, the committee emerged from the conference unsuccessful. The members refused to make any specific statement but it is generally understood that Governor Hartley told the committee that the matter was entirely in the hands of the regents and that he would leave it there. This is construed as closing the affair as far as the Governor might be led to have President Suzzallo reinstated.

Center's State's Attention
The removal of Dr. Suzzallo, while not altogether unexpected, coming as it did at the opening of the university year, caused a sensation throughout the State. Dr. Suzzallo, because of his high standing as an educator, was popular among business men.

While talk of recall and impeachment of the Governor was rampant, it is not thought among conservative people that either of such actions will be taken. The certain result will be a bitter fight for control of the next Legislature. The State was already in the midst of such a campaign with the Governor apparently behind. The dramatic election by the regents will tend to eliminate party lines, and divide the State into Hartley and anti-Hartley forces, observers assert.

The five regents voting for dismissal were recess appointees of Governor Hartley, and will have to be confirmed by the State Senate at the next session of the Legislature. It is expected that Governor Hartley will immediately appoint successors to John T. Heffernan, of Seattle, and Mrs. Ruth McKee, of Longview, the two regents who resigned following the action of the regents. The Supreme Court will uphold the Governor Hartley's right to oust the former regents replaced by the five voting for dismissal.

Asked for Resignation

Dr. Suzzallo, it is known, was first given a chance to resign when called before the regents Monday. This he refused to do, contending that there were no charges preferred against him, absolutely no reason for the request. Thereupon he was formally relieved of his duties. Being under contract until June 30 next at a salary of \$15,000 a year, the regents put him under leave of absence until the legal status of the contract could be determined. If possible the regents will formally oust him and terminate the salary. The matter may have to be settled in court.

Mr. Lyle Spencer, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and until recently dean of the School of Journalism of the university, voices the general conservative sentiment of this city. He says: "Contrary to general opinion, the problem is not so much the removal of the great educator who has been at the head of the University of Washington since 1915. In informed quarters Dr. Suzzallo's removal is expected for months, and is but a culmination of a natural sequence of events. The problem is rather the future of the university itself."

BOSTON CITY CLUB OPENS ITS SEASON

The Boston City Club opens its twentieth annual entertainment season tonight, continuing every Thursday until May, with a band composed of Harvard students. The entertainment committee has planned an interesting season, obtaining many prominent speakers. Among them Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, who has been serving in Chile by request of General Pershing; Roy Chapman Andrews, just returning from an expedition in China; Burton Holmes, traveler and lecturer, who will give three talks in March. Two speakers, to be announced later, will speak on the State senatorial campaign.

The band entertainment tonight under the leadership of Mr. Richard Bowers, spent this summer at the Lido, in Venice, and at San Sebastian, where they were requested to play by the United States ambassador at a reception, as well as in Italian official circles.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free lecture, "Vacations in the North Woods," Edwin C. Rowland, Lecturer, Hall, Boston Public Library, 8. Entertainment, band concert, Boston City Club, 8.

New members' dinner, T. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Room 107, 8.30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free tour, Museum of Arts, 11. Meeting, Boston Chapter American Association of Engineers, Affiliation Rooms, 115 Tremont. Entertainment, Fashion Show, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 1 to 5.

Opening meeting, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper and Holiday by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 367 Palmetto Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$3.00 in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

???

(1) Are advertisers likely to profit by arousing fears? —Editorial Page
(2) Who, to little Marilyn, were the five senses for? —Lighter Verse
(3) Who are the eight "tall timbers" of American history? —Book Page
(4) How many sermons did John Wesley preach? —Sage Section
(5) How many volumes are printed annually? —Random Ramblings
(6) Why did Dum and Dee wash the soap? —Sunset Story

VIEW ON VARE-SMITH SEATING OUTLINED BY SENATOR BORAH

Says Senate Admission Must Precede Any Action to Unseat Them If They Are Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Members of the Senate are already engaged in determining the procedure necessary to vacate the seats of the Republican nominees for the Chamber from Pennsylvania and Illinois, should they be elected.

That the places of William S. Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, and Frank Smith, Illinois, will be contested most persons discussing the subject here take for granted. Several Senators and one Republican nominee, John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, have already announced their intention of opposing the seating of Messrs. Vare and Smith because of undue primary campaign expenditures brought to light by a Senate campaign fund investigating committee.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, recently gave notice that he would challenge the report of Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith to take their seats and would undertake to force a vote on that issue from the very outset of the first session of the Congress which will convene in December, 1921. Mr. Ashurst contended that the Senate has a right to certify the election of the State's electors, and that only a majority vote was necessary to unseat the two men. Mr. Ashurst is a recognized authority on constitutional law.

An entirely different view is held by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate. Mr. Borah, discussing the question, expressed the opinion that the Senate would have to seat the two men, should they be elected, and then undertake action against them on the ground of "unfitness to hold the office of Senator."

Mr. Borah explained that although his present conviction on the subject might change after additional study, his examination so far of precedents convinced him that the Senate could not bar the two men if they submit proper certificates from their states of their election. Their case, he held, was not an ordinary contested election controversy, but one of fitness to hold office. The Senate has the constitutional power to pass on the qualifications of its members. However, it requires a two-thirds vote to expel. On this ground Mr. Borah believes that it will require two-thirds of the Senate to oust Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith.

He said that the Senate-Steele case and the earlier Newberry case, the issue centered about a contested election. Mr. Borah explained, in these affairs a resolution deciding the question one way or the other

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate to cool tonight; moderate to cool Friday; fair, moderate to cool Saturday.
Southern New England: Fair, slightly cooler tonight; fair, moderate to cool Saturday.
Northern New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; light frost from New Hampshire and Vermont; Friday fair, moderate to cool Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44 Montreal 46
Atlantic City 47 New York 48
Boston 47 Buffalo 46
Calgary 41 New Orleans 64
Chicago 41 Philadelphia 44
Cleveland 41 St. Louis 44
Denver 39 Portland, Me. 34
Des Moines 42 Portland, Ore. 50
Detroit 41 St. Paul 44
Galveston 73 St. Louis 50
Hartford 41 New York 48
Havana 88 Jacksonville 72
Los Angeles 88 Washington 52

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:41 p. m.; Friday, 11:55 a. m.
Light on vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

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Bob Marcel . . . 60c
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FRANCO-GERMAN UNION SEEN AS CORNER STONE

Support of These Countries
for Pan-European Scheme
Held as Essential

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The Franco-German rapprochement is the corner stone for the house of the United States of Europe. This fact became increasingly apparent as the session of the first Pan-European Congress which has closed here, proceeded. The founder of the Congress, Count Coudenhove Kalergi, declared that Franco-German support of the Pan-European scheme was essential to its success, and in the speeches of the French and German delegates the new friendship which has flowered since Locarno, since Germany's entry to the League of Nations, and the Thoiry Conference and since the formation of the recent steel cartel, was recalled as evidence of the fresh basis of understanding, and as a reason why the future United States of Europe was assured.

The Congress in the terms of its resolutions advocated the closest cooperation with England and Russia, though denying them place within the Pan-European scheme. The most singular feature of the congress was the absence of Italian representatives, and the strict avoidance of any reference to Italy or to Italian institutions, with the exception that Bolshevism in the same category as wrong political tendencies.

Pause for Thought

With England and Russia totally out of the proposed unity and Italy aloof, it seems improbable that a Pan-European League of states with one political and economic and financial frontier will be established as soon as expected by the enthusiastic intellectuals and politicians who are leading the case for the federation. The intensity of conviction of these men and women that a Pan-European Utopian dream but a project realizable within a short space of time is reason enough for pausing and considering deeply if this is so or not, and whether Europe, with its Balkan problems, Danubian Corridor, Silesian question and Austria's determination to join Germany is actually today mentally ready for such a step.

Whatever criticism however may be directed against the feasibility now of the United States of Europe, it is felt here that it is incumbent on all to wish well of any organization which has for its object the pacification of the continent. If this movement accomplishes "no more than to direct the nations' thoughts away from self-interest to the achievement of the general welfare, it will have done much and deserves encouragement."

Suggestions Only Offered

The Congress resolutions made no attempt to outline what form the Pan-European idea should eventually take, but merely offered practical suggestions which can be probably carried out within the realm of social and economic endeavor. Such an exaggerated thesis as that of Count Coudenhove Kalergi that "Europe is not united, economic rule is inevitable" and the continent will be plunged into more wars was kept for Pan-European propaganda but out of any of the resolutions.

These measures stressed among other things the need for the gradual simplification and unification of the prevailing economic and financial systems of Europe, called for the expurgating from school books of all unfriendly references to other states, established a permanent committee to study minority matters, requested the League of Nations to call an international conference with the European section and asked that at the forthcoming International Economic Conference special attention should be given to

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(Box of 100, 100 and outside U. S. A. add 15c). Send Check, Cash or M. O.
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EST. 1895

The Importance of Dress

GOOD clothes exert by far a greater influence upon the wearer than upon those who may observe them; and it is not overstating the facts to say that every business man who is today going about his affairs in garments which are below the standard, could be persuaded to invest a little more in his personal appearance, the business world would feel a sudden and unaccountable impulse of no mean proportions.

Custom tailoring at its best and our prices are moderate and fair for finest imported fabrics.

LOUIS PINKOS

College Tailor and Maker of Men's Clothes

Sargent Building, 2nd Floor
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William Penn Visualized

United States of Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—William Penn visualized a United States of Europe more than two centuries ago, says J. P. Foster of Cleveland. "His conception which is certainly clearer than ever today in the European mind."

"When," asks Mr. Foster, an authority on international relations, "with this philosophical conception build for itself a mechanism which can freely function? Surely now is the time when the need is clear to all, as it was to Penn who foresaw a congress of the United States of Europe as a circular ideal building, with doors equal in number to the number of states in Europe through which all representations would enter on an equal footing."

"In these days of trade depression various means are favored by different people, and many refer to mass production as a means of meeting competition in United States of Europe could provide stable and simplified currency and give European industrialist the large home markets which are the necessary basis of mass production and selling."

Reduction of Arms Expense

"It could also reduce the armaments expense of the states and so make taxation comparatively comfortable. The United States of Europe is necessary outside the League of Nations, which must one day make the whole world its parish."

Mr. Foster's publication states that by Louis Loucheur apropos of the new continental steel combine, in which he says: "Our task is to work for the constitution of an economic United States of Europe. What is the need of putting the European production will lapse into anarchy in face of the methodical production of America. If we do not organize, we shall soon have to give up the struggle. But what human brain is capable of putting out of the mind the old continent in order? We must work out reorganization bit by bit by means of successive readjustments which will ultimately produce a new order of things."

Registration of Conventions

Political treaties have to be registered with the League of Nations. Why should it not be the same with industrial or economic conventions? There should be a supreme council charged with the registration of the producers whose duty it would be to guard against abuses or any tendency which appeared to endanger peace. This committee would act in an international sphere, the same way as a Government does in its own country to exercise a moderating influence in the relations between consumers and producers. The study of these problems M. Loucheur explains was the main purpose of the International Economic Conference which he proposed at Geneva. He declares that M. Jouniaux, a leading French trade unionist and one of the chief authorities on international labor questions entirely agree with his views.

MT. HOLYOKE TRUSTEES NAMED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special).—Mount Holyoke College has elected the following New England business men to its board of trustees: Elbert A. Harvey, member of the firm of Lee Higginson; William J. Davidson, president of the New Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Mills, Inc., Boston, the Walpole Trust Company, Walpole, and the Plimpton Press and the Eastern Manufacturing Company.

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Fish Fork!

MY name is David—Frank M. E. Davis of Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester is the fishing capital of the United States. And I've been fishing since I was 40 years old. I supply sea foods to over 100,000 people throughout the United States by mail. They keep on buying from me because they get such wonderful quality. I've acquired a reputation with another 50,000 people who like the most delicious sea food possible to get. That's why I want to send you this fish fork—free of charge. It's a little inducement to send me your name. All I ask is the cost of postage and packing. These fish forks are famous Dover Pattern and are heavily silver plated. In stores they would probably cost \$2.00 to \$2.50 a dozen.

Just Send Me Your Name

After you get your fish fork, if you want me to send you some delicious lobster, juicy mackerel, codfish, crabmeat, shrimp, salmon, tuna, I won't charge you a penny in advance. Pay me after you have tried it and only if you like it. Just send me your name and I'll send you my three special forks. I'll send you a small fish fork to a family fish fork. I'll send you a small fish fork to a family fish fork.

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NEVER SOLD FROM DOOR TO DOOR

Rumanian Queen Will Study American Trade and Finance

Itinerary Shows Purpose of Observing Business Methods Applicable to Her Own Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The State Department has made an official announcement regarding the visit of Queen Marie to the United States.

The Rumanian Legation in Italy with messages from across the ocean and with queries from persons in the United States. The Rumanian Queen could spend years here if she were to accept all the invitations and appear in all the places that would like to receive her. The announcement of the State Department is brief: "Her Majesty, the Queen of Rumania, will be met upon the arrival of the Leythian at quarantine, New York, Oct. 12, by the Hon. J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, who, as representative of the President of the United States, will extend an official welcome to Her Majesty. Her Majesty and party will be extended the courtesy of the Port of New York and will later proceed to Washington on a special train provided by the Government, arriving on the evening of Oct. 18."

Details of the royal visitors' stay in this country are at the disposition of the Rumanian Legation. Radu T. Djuvara, Chargé d'Affaires, is occupied with arrangements, making frequent trips to New York in connection with their development.

President and Mrs. Coolidge have issued invitations for a dinner to be given in honor of the Queen on Oct. 19. This will be the official social recognition of the visit of the Queen and her party to this country. Further details of her visit here have not been announced, other than a visit to Mount Vernon and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, with an automobile trip to Annapolis and Baltimore.

It is understood that while Queen Marie is desirous of meeting as many Americans as possible, and to that end there may be a large and popular reception in Washington, her chief purpose is to acquaint herself with the business methods, the character of the industry and other details which may have a useful application in her own country. Various engagements have been made for her with groups of business men. The luncheon in Baltimore, which has been arranged by C. T. Williams, a banker, will be her first contact with the financial side of American life.

In New York there is to be a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce and one at the Bankers' Club for the Queen. She will also attend a dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute. There are other receptions and dinners scheduled, but these are notable because they will give her the opportunity that she desires to see a side of American activity not so often looked into by visiting royalty, especially a woman.

In addition, the Queen is said to seek a personal acquaintance with living conditions here, and efforts will be made to meet her wishes in this particular. Although Boston is not on the itinerary of the Queen, it is understood that efforts are being made to meet her wishes in this particular.

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VILNA QUESTION
DISTURBS POLESRusso-Lithuanian Pact, It
Is Said, Violates Interna-
tional Engagements

By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 7.—The pact of non-aggression recently signed by Russia and Lithuania, which contains a paragraph tending to excite new polemics regarding the attribution of Vilna and provoke fresh difficulties between Poland and Lithuania has naturally disturbed Polish opinion.

Thus Christian Rakovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, thinks it necessary to issue a declaration for the information of western powers of the juridical motives which exist for the contesting the right of Poland to the possession of Vilna. Notably, he invokes the Russo-Lithuanian treaty of 1920, by which Russia recognized Vilna as belonging to Lithuania; also the Russo-Polish treaty of Riga, which stipulates that the question of the territory contested by Poland and Lithuania regards both countries, and not exclusively Poland.

Mr. Rakovsky argues that the decisions taken on the subject of Vilna, even though in conformity with the Versailles Treaty, by the Conference of Ambassadors or the Council of the League of Nations, is not necessarily binding, and since the matter was not settled directly by Lithuania and Poland the present treaty is not in contradiction with the Riga treaty.

The Polish thesis is that the new pact violates international engagements in the gravest manner, but the Polish Government, in consequence of the seriousness of the affair, observes the greatest reserve in the formulation of its views.

Poles to Be Urged Not to
Bring Treaty Before League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 7.—British influence will be exerted to prevent the Poles from bringing the recently signed Russo-Lithuanian treaty before the League, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands. In British diplomatic circles the view is taken that the treaty is so framed as to enable the Soviet Government to refuse to help Lithuania to recover Vilna and, therefore, is in reality an important step toward the return of Russia to the western fold.

This is diametrically opposed to the viewpoint of most newspaper commentators here, the Times' Berlin correspondent, for instance, seeing the treaty as part of a Russian scheme to form a "counterweight to the League system of treaties," and as having for its "ultimate object" to deprive Poland of Vilna.

The Manchester Guardian, in an

editorial today, also declared that Russia "formally admits and implicitly supports Lithuania's claim" to Vilna.

The Daily Telegraph takes a similar line. The British diplomatic view of the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty is felt to be significant, owing to the fact that Leonid Krassin, Soviet chargé d'affaires here, has asked an interview with Sir Austen Chamberlain, and the two statesmen are expected to meet shortly. All signs point to Mr. Krassin's being accorded a less frigid reception than has hitherto been given Soviet representatives by Conservative governments in Britain.

Ford Bought in 1915
For \$12 Still Going

"Columbia, the Gem of the Motion," Has Traveled
70,000 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—You can't keep a good Ford down!

Clinton Campbell, who lives at 536 West 114th Street, and is a junior at Columbia University, bought a Ford automobile in 1915 from the New York Street Car Company for \$12, and it has gone 70,000 miles since then. It has crossed the country five times, rattled its way into Mexico and Canada, stalled two years on the campus of Georgia Tech—hence the words printed on one running board, "Ramblin' Wreck from Georgia Tech"—and while it is a little the worse for wear, in appearance, according to its owner, it is "mechanically perfect."

It bears more labels than a round-the-world valise. Captioned "Columbia, the Gem of the Motion," this four-wheeled vehicle with a Roamer back, a Dodge piston, a Chevrolet top and two Packard seats, can make 70 miles an hour, the owner declares, though he who undertakes to ride in the car is given fair warning, first, by the conspicuous signs it bears, such as "Every Knock is a Boost."

The red kerosene lantern hung on the back for a tail light is good for a laugh, but for the man in back, who sits behind the wheel of a Rolls Royce and smiles, there is food for thought in the sign on the back of the Ford, "Don't laugh, Big Boy; Ours is Paid For!"

When the owner leaves the car he takes the motor out, so no one can start the car in his absence, but the car is comparatively safe in this respect. Although 11 years tinkering with the contraption must have taught Mr. Campbell the secrets of starting it, the stranger who approaches this flaming red "diver" with any such intentions, probably couldn't if he would—and with such signs as "Danger—6000 Jolts," confronting him, wouldn't if he could!

Splendid Tribute is Paid to
Retiring British Ambassador

Lord D'Abernon Helped Restore Prosperity to Ger-
many and Has Worked for Close Co-operation
of France, Britain and the Reich

By PROF. F. SEPTON DELMER
Formerly English Lecturer at the University of Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Lord D'Abernon, for six years British Ambassador to Germany who has taken official leave of President Hindenburg this week, has played so important a part in Europe's post-war history that a review of his constructive achievements is interesting as well as timely.

Tomorrow at 12:45 p. m., Lord D'Abernon will present his letter of retirement to President Hindenburg at the palace in Wilhelmstrasse, after which he will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the permanent Secretary of State, Herr von Schubert, at the foreign ministry. Tomorrow evening President Hindenburg will give a state dinner for the envoy and on Saturday before leaving on a special train from the Friedrichstrasse station, in the afternoon, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann will bid him goodbye at a public farewell luncheon. A big popular demonstration is expected when Lord D'Abernon departs, in view of which the Government has thrown open the gala rooms at the railway station for the occasion and placed three special cars at his disposal for the journey to Ostend.

Three Outstanding Events
Lord D'Abernon's career in Berlin was marked by three great events; namely, the signing of the Dawes agreement on Aug. 30, 1924, the Anglo-German commercial treaty on Dec. 3, 1924, and the Treaty of Locarno on Dec. 1, 1925. His mission over, his work done, Lord D'Abernon is returning home, and Germany feels that with his departure she is losing a wise adviser and one who has powerfully assisted her economic recovery.

Called upon to perform a task unique perhaps in the world's history, Lord D'Abernon, acting on behalf of Great Britain, has had to give his expert help as a statesman and financier in the restoration to prosperity of an enemy power which had exhausted itself almost to the point of extinction in an attempt to destroy the British Empire.

The magnificent generosity with which this British envoy has carried out his task, sweeping aside all rancor and vindictiveness in favor of a large European policy of reconciliation and collaboration has at times laid him open to reproach of quixotism. To all such critics of

No less fundamental a change has taken place in Germany's economic life. After having gone through a period of unexampled chaos in consequence of the inflation, German currency has now reached a stage in which it is no exaggeration to say that it is as stable as that of England and in which the finances of the Reich may be regarded as completely re-established. The contrast between the position of Germany, a country which has passed through a currency crisis and solved it, with the embarrassments of France, where the path of stabilization has yet to be found, and where the post-stabilization crisis—an inevitable stage—has yet to be traversed.

Western Powers' Co-operation
The central conception of Lord D'Abernon's policy has been that the whole future of Europe depends upon the close co-operation of the three great western powers, England, France and Germany. Such co-operation, he regards as the only basis on which the future peace of Europe can with safety rest.

He has been termed hostile to

France, but French security has gained more from Locarno than it could ever gain by alliances with minor powers. It is to be hoped that this co-operation in the west will, little by little, bring about improved relations, also on Germany's eastern border and allow a satisfactory solution of such outstanding problems as those existing between Germany and Poland.

Lord D'Abernon was never tired of saying that the first duty of the European statesman was to compose the acute hostility between Germany and France, an essential preliminary condition for any permanent tranquillity in Europe. The commercial rapprochement between France and Germany is no menace to England. If the result of the continental steel cartel is to raise prices that will help English producers, the positive political advantages accruing from the pacification of Europe would far outweigh any disadvantages that might temporarily confront British trade. But whether there are disadvantages is extremely doubtful.

As to alleged danger that Germany may become drunk with the wine of prosperity and play fast and loose with her pledges, the reply is easy. Considered from the most cynical standpoint, the disadvantages of default would be far too great to make the game worth the candle.

In his political conceptions, it may truly be said that Lord D'Abernon has upheld the best traditions of Great Britain's greatest foreign envoys. His cure for Europe's ills may be summed up as one of common sense and faith in humanity.

Germany to Curb
OFFICER'S POWER

By Wireless

Berlin, Oct. 7.—General von Seeckt's resignation, tendered yesterday, has not been definitely accepted, the President awaiting the Chancellor's return today, when a Cabinet meeting takes place.

The entire press acknowledges generously von Seeckt's excellent qualities and regrets the incident which brought about his resignation. His successor is likely to be General Haase or General Reinhardt. It is certain that in future important changes will be made in this office, less absolute power being accorded than hitherto.

GROWING TREE MAKES
CHAMPION FLAGSTAFF

WASHINGTON — Growing just where the army wanted it for a flagstaff, a towering Douglas fir tree has been lopped and topped and made into the champion flagstaff of the army, at Camp Bonneville, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash. The natural staff is 205 feet high.

It seems as if nature had reserved this tree for the American flag, because it is the only old tree standing in a vast area long since burned over.



Anahim, Calif.
Special Correspondence

AFTER reading an article on the Educational Page of the Monitor, a public-school teacher took particular care to encourage her pupils to make practical application of the quotation placed on the blackboard for the week. Opportunity was usually given the pupils on Friday to write or tell of their experiences.

The quotation for this particular week was, "Then let us live by law, acting the law we live by, and because right is right, to follow right, though wisdom were the scorn of consequence," by Tennyson.

A few mornings after, 9-year-old Billy rushed into the schoolroom, his little freckled face radiant with excitement. "Oh, Miss," he said, "I have something to tell you and I just can't wait until Friday. Last night mother told me to collect the eggs, and I went out and on the way I met my little sister and I told her mother wanted her to collect the eggs. And then I remembered our quotation, and then I said, 'No, she doesn't, and went and did it myself.'"

As the teacher looked into the happy face of the breathless little fellow standing at her desk, she felt sure that the joy of this victory would help him in after years to "live by law."

Springfield, Mass.

Special Correspondence
THE robins had been busy building their nest in an old apple tree in the lot next door. Into one side of the nest Mrs. Robin had woven a piece of white cloth so that one end of it hung loosely, fluttering in the breeze.

Just as the nest was completed, laborers came and dug the cellar for a new house, working just beneath the old tree. Then other workmen arrived and began putting up the frame of the house. It was found that some of the limbs of the old tree must be cut away. The writer watched, wondering if the nest must be destroyed.

It was not to be disturbed, for one workman, looking up, saw the nest with its tiny white flag of truce. He pointed it out to the others, and after careful measuring and

planning other limbs were cut away but the one bearing the robin's nest was left. Mrs. Robin flew away, much alarmed as the limbs fell, but always returned bravely to her nest and eggs.

As the days passed her fear gave place to contentment as she learned that the men were her friends. Often they took extra steps in order to avoid handling up, or carrying up, lumber close to the nest. When the house was roofed and the second floor laid the workmen could be seen each morning looking into the nest from one of the upper windows.

Each noon crumbs were scattered beneath the tree. The little birds were hatched and the parents made their many trips with food for the hungry family, working busily, undisturbed and unafraid.

To the observer the incident was an inspiring one, so full of loving protection shown the weaker by the stronger.

AID SOUGHT FOR
BRITISH FILM TRADE

Salvation of Industry Seen
in Empire Market

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Preparatory to an important discussion of the motion-picture industry at the forthcoming Imperial Conference and the absence of any agreement or likelihood of it in the British film trade, the Federation of British Industries has submitted an informative memorandum to the conference for discussion of this complex subject.

Attention is drawn in the data to the fact that a 90 per cent share of the screen is in American hands, and the memorandum estimates the gross revenue from its foreign business at at least \$15,000,000. The federation considers that the salvation of the British film industry is only to be found in the empire market, and this cannot be secured without government intervention through a "quota" system.

It is proposed to make a start with 12½ per cent, which would require 90 British films annually. At present 12 studios are available, not counting the large Elstree studios now approaching completion. These could produce, say, 115 films yearly, thus providing a safe margin. Experienced British directors, camera men and dark-room hands are available, as was evidenced by recent British productions, while there is plenty of dramatic and literary ability.

But with the enormous commercial advantages now possessed by the American industry the federation does not consider that any really satisfactory development of British films will be secured without some artificial system of assistance for a few years.

First and Last—The first shall be last applies to the days of the year, for with the exception of leap year, every year begins and ends with the same day.

PARIS OPENS
MOTOR SHOW

Role American Imports
Will Play Determined by
Success of Exhibits

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—An automobile show on a scale as gigantic as any American exhibition has been opened here today, presenting every variety of car. It is possible that the role which American imports will play in the motor trade in France will be determined by the success achieved by American exhibits during the next few days. The principal American companies have sent their best models. Special engineers and salesmen are here to study markets and methods.

Although the usual summer visitors have left Paris for home, the city hotels are filled with thousands of people who have arrived for the exhibition. Interest runs high, for France is slowly awakening to the possibilities of the automobile. In America, it is computed that there is one car for every six inhabitants. In France there is one for every 45 inhabitants. Without aiming at the extraordinary American circulation, the French manufacturers believe they can arrive, in a few years, at a proportion of one car for 15 inhabitants. This means that the 900,000 automobiles which are now on French roads will be tripled in 10 years.

It is the twentieth salon of the sort which has been held since 1894. This year there are no fewer than 1400 exhibitors at the Grand Palais.

There is also an exhibition of nautical automobiles in the Sefra. While the striking novelties cannot be noted, there is a variety of real improvements. The new electric car attracts considerable attention, for it is asserted that it can be used as freely and easily as the petrol-driven vehicle, and it is intended as a reply to the high prices of gasoline. It is even suggested that developments on these lines will, for town purposes at least, render gasoline not indispensable.

There is a project of building a fleet of electric taxicabs for Paris.

Generally, there is a strong appeal to the modestly situated public by an offer of excellent vehicles, beautifully constructed, at prices ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 francs. On the other hand, there are vehicles, remarkably luxurious, ranging from 100,000 francs to 400,000 francs.

A Pee Letter—Although it came too late to be of use to Edgar Allan Poe, it may hearten some who are treading in his footsteps to know that a letter in which the poet stalled off payment of a \$50 debt was recently sold for \$500.

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EDUCATORS GATHERING

All New England Represented at Conference Opening at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Educators from all over New England are gathering here today for the opening of the annual conference of the New England Association of Educational Institutions, which will open with a meeting and dinner at the New Ocean House this evening and continue through tomorrow and Saturday morning.

This conference is made up of educators connected with public schools, colleges and private schools throughout New England who come together for free discussion of educational problems and situations. It was originally organized on much the same lines as the Williamstown Institute, and with much the same objects in view, but applied to education instead of politics. It has a limited membership of about 150.

Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education for Rhode Island, will preside at tonight's dinner, at which there will be a forecast of the conference program, participated in by the commissioners of education in the several New England states. Dr. Payson Smith of Massachusetts is to speak on the conference as reflected by the members; Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield of New Hampshire on teacher

training; Dr. Albert B. Meredith of Connecticut on the curriculum; Dr. Clarence H. Dempsey of Vermont on educational objectives, and Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of Maine on "Education and World Friendship."

On Friday reasonable professional standards for secondary school teachers in New England, training of elementary teachers and normal school requirements will be discussed by Group A, while Group B will discuss various aspects of the curriculum, such as keeping it under constant study and progressive revision, eligibility of teachers in curriculum making and to know if adequate provision is made for nature study.

Character building, the emotional life, education for leisure, will be discussed by Group C. This group will also undertake to answer the questions: "In the light of present-day political activity, can American education in the past be regarded as having justified itself?" and "How can education produce good citizens in the political and civil sense?"

Close and remote supervision, making the budget and the questions, "Does teacher tenure react favorably in the public interest?" and "Is supervision of instruction in secondary schools adequate?" Of what real value in education are intelligence tests and educational measurements? What do they lack?" are to be discussed by Group D.

The program for Saturday morning includes a discussion of academic freedom, its responsibilities and its limitations; military training, education by statute, education versus propaganda, moral education, religious training and the fullness of marks.

New England Dairy Interests Are Ready for Federal Survey

Various Interests Involved Express Desire to Assist in Making Investigation Requested by Co-operative Creameries of Vermont Complete

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 7 (Special)—The co-operative creameries of Vermont have received notice that their request for a survey of the dairy industry in New England, with special reference to co-operative marketing of dairy products, has been granted by the recently created division of co-operative marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. The division, which is now in the process of organization, is named first among those who invited the bureau to make the survey in New England.

This survey will be the first of its kind to be undertaken by the new bureau of co-operative marketing which was created as a feature of the one piece of progressive agricultural legislation for farm relief at the last session of Congress. Systematic all the local co-operative creameries which have been developed in Vermont joined in the invitation which was extended also by the New England Milk Producers' Association, the New England Dairy Association, and various other co-operative dairy organizations.

plan has raised this last group of co-operatives from a doubtful experiment to a strong place among the co-operative marketing groups.

In strong contrast to these locally owned co-operatives, with no outlet into the markets, are the "systems" which are being developed to cover wide areas. The Turner Center System, operating in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, is the largest of these, serving more than 5000 farmers. It owns a distributing system in several city markets. Still another form of co-operative, which has developed in southern New England, is where the farmers near any city have built a plant for the co-operative processing and sale of their own milk. The sixth type of collective marketing of milk is through the New England Milk Producers' Association, which simply serves as a selling agent for 22,000 farmers.

All these forms of co-operative handling of milk and other dairy products will be studied by representatives of the new division of co-operative marketing. It is hoped that the result of the survey may be some suggestions as to how they can work together more satisfactorily. Last year the average price received by farmers of New England was considerably less than 5 cents a quart at the farm. Most of this time milk was retailed at about 15 cents in the cities.

It is the hope of the dairy industry that through the new highly developed form of co-operative marketing a better return will come to the farmers without any increase to the consumers in the cities. That is why they are all so glad to work with the new division in the survey and to get the skilled, unbiased opinion of the experts employed by it.

MASSACHUSETTS

D. A. R. IN SESSION

Peace Party Chapter of Pittsfield Acting as Host

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Peace Party Chapter, D. A. R., this morning was host to the annual convention of the Massachusetts society in the Maplewood Hotel. Mrs. William C. Moulton, regent, delivered the address of welcome to more than 200 delegates. Mrs. James Charles Peabody state regent, presided, and H. D. Brigham, president of the United States Department of Agriculture, presided at the extended greetings on the part of the city.

Miss Emma Wilder Burt, regent of the Brookline chapter, responded to the greetings. Mrs. Evelyn McGregor Grouse, who accompanied the regent, was accompanied by Miss Eleanor McCormick, Mrs. S. Ernest Griffin, chairman, read the report of the committee on credentials.

This afternoon James T. Cashman will deliver the principal address at the convention on "The Menace of Radicalism." Tonight there will be a banquet and reception in the hotel, and Friday morning the commemorative tablet on the historic Peace Party House will be unveiled by Mrs. James R. Savery.

Among the guests of the society are Mrs. Russell W. Magnet of Holyoke, vice-president-general of the national society; Mrs. Spooner Viles, state regent of Maine; and Katherine W. Klutznick, state regent of Vermont.

YOUNG MEN'S CONGRESS WILL TRAIN SPEAKERS

The thirty-second annual session of the Young Men's Congress at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. is to open next Monday evening, Oct. 11, with Paul E. Crocker presiding. The congress is one of the oldest organizations within the Huntington Avenue branch.

The purposes of the congress this year will be the training of young men in forensic ability and public speaking, the discussion of topics of research and natural science, setting forth the best ideas and highest ideals in the promotion of a character-building program, and the training and instruction of young men in parliamentary procedure.

INA CLAIRE

Appearing at the Tremont Theater in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne"

It is more exquisite than Charles. Mrs. Cheyne's butler, acted with compelling aplomb by James Dale. But those sparkling eyes of his make one suspicious that Charles is not simply what he seems, and so events prove, for he turns out to be a clever, who has coached that supposed widow from Australia, Mrs. Cheyne, in an elaborate scheme to win acceptance among the best people; the more easily to rob them. How Mrs. Cheyne finds her own way to the money she needs, how she grows reluctant to steal from those who are so amiable toward her, how she is trapped by the suspicious Lord Dillingham, not base metal, and finally how the best people, including Lord Dillingham, all surrender unconditionally to her good sportsmanship and charm—this is the story of the play.

As the plot calls for a Mrs. Cheyne of realistic wit and beauty, it need only be said that Miss Claire clearly filled the bill for the audience. She has that gift above the commonplace of being able to act between the lines. She can say one thing and vividly mean something else, while the complexities of polite intercourse so require. She is an actress of high comedy in all the word implies.

Well matched is she in Roland Young, comedian of high-pitched personal style, whose methods so change that he is never the same, while he is always acting one can never catch him at it. Herbert Bunston, as pompous and self-centered Lord Elton, provides no silhouette of a portrait—he is a study in the roland of Mr. Constantine West, comical and clever. The Times. Every part is well cast, and acted with ease and humor. This performance provides the best group acting seen in Boston this season, and the Tremont audience are finding themselves thoroughly entertained. E. C. S.

SIX-TO-FOUR O'CLOCK VOTING HOURS ADVISED

The United Improvement Association of Boston last night, in the Boston City Hall, advised that the opening of the polls Nov. 2 from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The board of election commissioners and some functioning officers of the city, while several have been insisting on the polls remaining open till 8. The council will take final action on the matter at its meeting next Monday.

The association also directed that the State fire marshal be asked to take some action to lessen the pollution of the air of Boston by oil-burning craft. The association also urged upon the Legislature next year that it direct the Department of Public Utilities to investigate the relative cost of local transportation of steam railroads using coal and of roads operated by electricity.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AT WHITEFIELD

Meeting Addressed by A. L. T. Cummings on 'Why New England Needs Advertising'

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 7 (Special)—Club women of New England, assembled for the annual New England conference of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Mount View House today, gave their attention to the part they themselves should take in upbuilding and maintaining New England in its proper position of leadership. In this connection A. L. T. Cummings, secretary-manager of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce, addressed the conference on "Why New England Needs Advertising," and Andrew L. Felner, commissioner of agriculture for New Hampshire, addressed them on "New England's Food Supply."

First of all, Mr. Cummings said, New Englanders should have a just appreciation of their own section of the country and should not hesitate to express it. They have fallen into a habit of under-valuation of things that other parts of the country have superior advantages, or are making greater achievements than New England and are thus losing sight of their own.

While it is right to appreciate what is to be found elsewhere, it should be realized that those things are not necessarily better than what is to be found in New England, but only different; that New England's record is in all ways one of which to be proud.

Mr. Cummings said that in answer to the query as to how women of New England can share in and further encourage this revival of interest in New England industry, Mr. Cummings said: "By getting acquainted with the quality products of New England factories and farms. By studying trade-marks and in their purchases favoring New England products, provided, of course, that the three elements of successful salesmanship—quality, fair price and service—are combined in the merchandising."

"This does not mean that we want to build a commercial wall around New England. We must depend upon outside markets for many of our products and must import much in exchange. But why should not an article made in New England have a greater appeal to a New England purchaser than an article of equal quality and price made elsewhere?"

Mrs. Henry H. Burnham of Middleford, Me., chairman of the conference, is presiding over the sessions which will continue through tomorrow. She is using a gavel fashioned from Florida woods presented to the conference by Mrs. M. L. Stanley, vice-president of the State Federation, who is a guest at the conference.

This evening a reception will be given for Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, Ind., first vice-president of the conference, and for the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Assistant Attorney-General of Indiana, Mrs. White's parents came from Vermont.

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WOMEN OPPOSE MOVE TO MODIFY PROHIBITION ACT

League Reaffirms Rigid
Stand—Also Reiterates View
on School Age Bill

Any attempt to modify the existing prohibition enforcement laws will be strongly opposed by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. It was so voted today at the annual fall legislative meeting of the league held at the Westminister Hotel to determine the legislative policy for the year. The meeting was attended by members from every county in the State.

On the calendar for the day the question stood thus: "It is possible that bills will be brought forward designed to weaken the state laws for the enforcement of prohibition. The league is in favor of a conspicuous part in getting concurrent legislation. Shall the league resist all efforts to weaken the enforcement laws?"

The league stood so solidly behind these laws that the situation was not even discussed. It simply voted "Yes." The form that opposition will take will depend upon what efforts may be made, if any, to modify prohibition. Today the league reaffirmed its position and reiterated its action according to conditions as they develop.

Reinforces School Age Bill
The league also reinforced the legislative bill of last year to extend school requirements and opportunities commonly known as the school age bill as introduced by the Massachusetts Department of Education, and power to act was given to the executive board in case a modified form is brought in this year.

It was voted also to reintroduce this year the league's bill to make women liable for jury service.

Presided over by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, the new president of the league, elected last May, the meeting began with a talk by Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction for the State, who spoke in behalf of wages for prisoners. "You cannot punish people into virtue," Mr. Bates said in opening. "The worst way to prevent crime is to be too severe." He believed in making criminals work their way out of prison, and that that was in a measure what wages for prisoners meant.

School Bill Discussed

S. Howard Chase, superintendent of schools in Beverly, spoke in behalf of the school bill. Massachusetts safeguards the children better than any other state, he said. It teaches them how to do the world's work and keeps them in school as long as it can. The proposed bill aims not only to keep the children under the influence of school until they are sufficiently mature to become wage earners but to train them in wage earning activities so that they will be prepared in every way to meet the responsibilities and conditions of the wage earning life with prospect of advancing.

Important Development in League Work
Presented by Miss Adelle Clark, second vice-president of the National League, at the luncheon in her honor which divided the business program. The National League, she said, "opposes any wholesale method of seeking to eliminate inequality as between men and women and maintains a wholesome balance as between the duties and rights of women." She defined the league as an "humble instrument in training voting women for the attainment of public welfare, responsible, representative and responsive government, and international co-operation."

Chairmen of standing committees for the year 1920-1921, appointed by the board of directors yesterday, were announced as follows: Child welfare, Mrs. Roland M. Baker; finance, Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham; women in industry, Mrs. William Z. Ripley; international co-operation to prevent war, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey; living costs, Mrs. William B. Osgood; legal status of women, Miss Greta Coleman; American citizenship, Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin; Miss Ellen D. Ellis. These chairmen become members of the board of directors and direct the work in their special field of activity.

B. U. TEACHERS EDIT MAGAZINE

School of Education Faculty
Takes Over Old Publication

Professors at the school of education of Boston University have become magazine publishers in order to make available their teachings beyond the limits of the classroom. Announcement was made today that the faculty of the school of education has taken over the publication of *American Education*, a monthly journal of the teaching profession, and will conduct it in the interests of New England teachers.

American Education has a history of 28 years' publication in Albany, N. Y., where it was conducted by Charles W. Blessing, an alumnus of Boston University. It was national in scope, but specialized in matters of interest to New York State.

The faculty of the Boston University school of education will continue to edit the magazine for national circulation, but will devote especial attention to the needs and interests of education in New England. Prof. Herbert E. Blair will act as managing editor.

Each member of the faculty will contribute an editorial and a book review each month, and in addition the magazine will contain articles by educators in all parts of the country. The October issue, the first under the new direction, was published today.

COTTON MILLS EXEMPT FROM ARKANSAS TAXES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7 (Special).—Official returns from the state general election indicate acceptance by the voters of a constitutional amendment exempting capital invested in cotton mills in the State

ROTARIANS END MEETING

Work Done Among Eskimo
Children Is Described by
Donald B. MacMillan

POLAND SPRING, Oct. 7 (Special).—With a total registration of more than 700, the convocation of the thirty-eighth district, Rotary International, which closed here this morning will go down on record as one of the largest ever held in the district.

Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan was the guest of honor at the dinner for the Poland Spring Hotel last night and was also one of the three judges of the masquerade ball which followed. His address presented an entirely new side of the work which he and his associates are doing in the Arctic.

GROCCERS TALK ON PURE FOODS

American Association Mem-
bers Observe Anniversary
of Federal Act

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (Special).—Pure food topics had the right of way at today's session of the annual convention of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers Association in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner at the Biltmore Hotel last evening. He told the delegates that he would go back to Washington today, stressed the importance of anti-legislation and especially projects that would take money from this section of the country for the benefit of other parts.

Resolutions were adopted which urged the further reduction of the federal income tax as soon and to the extent the circumstances permit. Other resolutions congratulated the administration of the Department of Agriculture and its Bureau of Chemistry, stressed the importance of uniformity of state pure food laws with national acts, repeated the association's praise of Federal Trade Commission attempts to prevent unfair competition methods, disapproved further legislation to create state trade commissions as unnecessary and approved efforts to determine the legal status of trade association activities.

A. E. Phillips of the Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y., was elected president of the association for the next year. Other vice-presidents: J. S. Goldbaum, second vice-president; H. D. Crippen, third vice-president; Louis McDavitt, treasurer; J. W. C. Proctor, R. R. Clarke, D. F. Ball, E. L. King, H. Deute and G. A. Beardsley, directors.

STYLE SHOW PRIZES FOR COTTON MILLS

The style show which will be one of the features of the one hundred and thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at the Copley Plaza on Oct. 13, is important to the cotton textile industry of the United States. The cotton manufacturers have been asked to enter costumes in three classes: men's, women's and children's. Cloth, garments, accessories and professional mannequins are to be supplied by the exhibitors.

"Pacific Mills has already entered costumes in Class I, morning dresses, and Class 2, afternoon dresses, and other mills are arranging to compete. The Pacific Mills entries have been made, as all entries will be made, on the basis that the event is not a mere spectacle. It is a serious effort to show what can be done with cotton cloth of regular stock, in a style way that the women of the country can appreciate and put to practical use. From successful demonstration of the appropriateness of cotton weaves for production of the most stylish costumes, beneficial results are expected to accrue to the cotton manufacturing industry.

The rules of the show limit each mill to six exhibits and the classes include evening as well as morning and afternoon dresses. There will be an award for the best dress in each class and for the best mill exhibit. The awards will be sterling silver medals. The exhibit photographs of the individual dresses and group of dresses taking the prizes. A committee of three judges will determine the winners. The exhibit will be staged by professional experts. John S. Lawrence is chairman of the association's special committee in charge of the arrangements.

STORE EXECUTIVES ON CHAMBER BOARD

Election of 24 prominent retail store executives to the governing council of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the ensuing year, was announced by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board, today. The election was held yesterday, the polls closing at 5 p. m. Early in November the board will hold its annual election of president and vice-president.

The governing council of the board, just elected follows: T. Grafton Abbott, of E. T. Slater's; Charles F. Bacon of Conner & Co.; Sydney S. Conrad of Conrad & Co.; C. Sydney Cook Jr. of A. Stowell & Co., Inc.; Adolph Ehrlich of C. F. Hovey Company; Ralph H. Griffin of George L. Griffin & Son, Inc.; Arthur C. Hill of Hill & Bush Co.; A. L. Hollander of L. P. Hollander & Co.; Arthur M. Horne of Shreve, Crump & Low Co.; George B. Johnson of R. H. White Co.; Louis E. Kirstein of William F. Fien's Sons Company; Robert W. Maynard of R. H. Stearns Company; J. G. McNeill of Thayer, McNeill Company; George W. Mitten of Jordan Marsh Company; Erving P. Morse of Houghton & Dutton Company; Julius C. Morse of Leopold Morse Company; P. A. O'Connell of E. T. Slater's; Company; Walworth Pierce of S. S. Pierce Company; Abbott B. Rice of Butler's; Theodore Schneider of Lamson & Hubbard Company; W. Leonard Shearer Jr. of the Paine Furture Company; J. A. Shepard of J. D. Shepard Stores; Felix Vorenberg of Gilchrist Company and Joseph Wiggins, an attorney.

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of Federal Act

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (Special).—Pure food topics had the right of way at today's session of the annual convention of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers Association in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner at the Biltmore Hotel last evening. He told the delegates that he would go back to Washington today, stressed the importance of anti-legislation and especially projects that would take money from this section of the country for the benefit of other parts.

Resolutions were adopted which urged the further reduction of the federal income tax as soon and to the extent the circumstances permit. Other resolutions congratulated the administration of the Department of Agriculture and its Bureau of Chemistry, stressed the importance of uniformity of state pure food laws with national acts, repeated the association's praise of Federal Trade Commission attempts to prevent unfair competition methods, disapproved further legislation to create state trade commissions as unnecessary and approved efforts to determine the legal status of trade association activities.

A. E. Phillips of the Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y., was elected president of the association for the next year. Other vice-presidents: J. S. Goldbaum, second vice-president; H. D. Crippen, third vice-president; Louis McDavitt, treasurer; J. W. C. Proctor, R. R. Clarke, D. F. Ball, E. L. King, H. Deute and G. A. Beardsley, directors.

STYLE SHOW PRIZES FOR COTTON MILLS

The style show which will be one of the features of the one hundred and thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at the Copley Plaza on Oct. 13, is important to the cotton textile industry of the United States. The cotton manufacturers have been asked to enter costumes in three classes: men's, women's and children's. Cloth, garments, accessories and professional mannequins are to be supplied by the exhibitors.

"Pacific Mills has already entered costumes in Class I, morning dresses, and Class 2, afternoon dresses, and other mills are arranging to compete. The Pacific Mills entries have been made, as all entries will be made, on the basis that the event is not a mere spectacle. It is a serious effort to show what can be done with cotton cloth of regular stock, in a style way that the women of the country can appreciate and put to practical use. From successful demonstration of the appropriateness of cotton weaves for production of the most stylish costumes, beneficial results are expected to accrue to the cotton manufacturing industry.

The rules of the show limit each mill to six exhibits and the classes include evening as well as morning and afternoon dresses. There will be an award for the best dress in each class and for the best mill exhibit. The awards will be sterling silver medals. The exhibit photographs of the individual dresses and group of dresses taking the prizes. A committee of three judges will determine the winners. The exhibit will be staged by professional experts. John S. Lawrence is chairman of the association's special committee in charge of the arrangements.

STORE EXECUTIVES ON CHAMBER BOARD

Election of 24 prominent retail store executives to the governing council of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the ensuing year, was announced by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board, today. The election was held yesterday, the polls closing at 5 p. m. Early in November the board will hold its annual election of president and vice-president.

The governing council of the board, just elected follows: T. Grafton Abbott, of E. T. Slater's; Charles F. Bacon of Conner & Co.; Sydney S. Conrad of Conrad & Co.; C. Sydney Cook Jr. of A. Stowell & Co., Inc.; Adolph Ehrlich of C. F. Hovey Company; Ralph H. Griffin of George L. Griffin & Son, Inc.; Arthur C. Hill of Hill & Bush Co.; A. L. Hollander of L. P. Hollander & Co.; Arthur M. Horne of Shreve, Crump & Low Co.; George B. Johnson of R. H. White Co.; Louis E. Kirstein of William F. Fien's Sons Company; Robert W. Maynard of R. H. Stearns Company; J. G. McNeill of Thayer, McNeill Company; George W. Mitten of Jordan Marsh Company; Erving P. Morse of Houghton & Dutton Company; Julius C. Morse of Leopold Morse Company; P. A. O'Connell of E. T. Slater's; Company; Walworth Pierce of S. S. Pierce Company; Abbott B. Rice of Butler's; Theodore Schneider of Lamson & Hubbard Company; W. Leonard Shearer Jr. of the Paine Furture Company; J. A. Shepard of J. D. Shepard Stores; Felix Vorenberg of Gilchrist Company and Joseph Wiggins, an attorney.

by that Bohemian artist, Jan Matulka, whose splendid pictures have recently begun to receive a worthy recognition in New York. He follows substantially in the best of Cézanne tradition. Miss Horne promises that she will bring more of his things to Boston, an event to be looked forward to by those who like things worth while.

A roomful of small oils of southern France by W. H. Partridge show this painter's joyous revelry in the never-ending beauties of the outdoors.

At Scherree's

Variety and a pervading pleasantness characterize the present show of etchings that are now on view at the Scherree Studios at 665 Boylston Street. Attractive prints are always welcome in their modest way, drawing the observer to them with their direct expression of sentiment. Limited as is the medium of etching, it is always a surprise to find it lending itself to so many ways of telling the story. Etchers travel far and wide in their quest of subjects to etch. They can be fanciful and realistic, bold and modest when they manipulate the needle appropriately. At this gallery, there are to be seen prints by W. Walcott, large impressive architectural renderings by Piton, smoothly drawn finely conceived figure studies by W. Lee Hankey, Zorns and Brangwyns add their individual attractive note to the show.

ARCTIC FLIERS TO TOUR NATION

With Washington Officials
They Will Fly 7000 Miles
on Educational Trip

Special From Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—As some months ago in the frozen North it

was the day of the arctic discovery and today Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd's historic North Pole airplane again took the air on another long journey, this time one of enlightenment and education.

Piloted by the two men who flew it on its epochal trip and carrying as guests the three recently established assistant secretaries of aviation for the Army, Navy and Commerce departments, the great ship, left the capital for New York on the first lap of a projected 7000-mile demonstration tour of the United States.

Commander Byrd, who piloted the plane on its north pole trip was at the helm, seconded by Floyd Beardsley, who was his companion on the epochal journey. Others in the ship were William P. McCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; F. Truette Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; Charles F. Kunkel, personal representative of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund; Donald E. Keyhoe, aeronautics editor of the *National Geographic*; and Breant Balchou and McFall, mechanics.

From New York, Bennett will pilot the plane, accompanied by the crew of mechanics, the engine men, the representative and Mr. Keyhoe, the manager. Commander Byrd cannot accompany the ship throughout its trip.

SALVATION ARMY TO ASK \$142,500

General Maintenance Appeal
Listed for Greater Boston

With more than a score of Boston business and professional men in charge, the Salvation Army in Greater Boston has announced a general maintenance appeal for the year 1920-1921. The fund necessary estimated at \$142,500 is to run from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7.

Associated with Mr. Conrad in conducting the campaign are: George W. Mitten, president, Jordan Marsh Company; Channing H. Cox, vice-president, First National Bank; George B. Johnson, president, R. H. White Company; John H. Johnson, president, Boston Bulletin; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, William F. Fien's Sons Company; W. A. Hawkins, director, Jordan Marsh Company; C. F. Adams, treasurer, First National Stores; Mrs. H. A. Sewall, and Mrs. Letitia M. Foss; D. C. Carman, commander, Crosscut; Fishon Post, American Legion; Victor M. Cutter, president, United Fruit Company; Henry B. Dillenbach, director, Beggs & Cobb, Inc.; Nathan G. Brewster, Nathan H. Gordon Corporation; Charles R. Gow, president, Charles R. Gow Company; George M. Gray, president, Peter Gray & Sons; John R. Macomber, president, Harris-Ford Company; Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Mrs. G. W. Perkins; Phelan, director, Hornblower & Weeks; W. J. Phillips, vice-president, Southgate Press; Charles H. Simons, New England manager, Swift & Co.; the Rev. Dr. E. T. Sullivan, pastor, Trinity Church, Newton Center; V. C. Bruce Wetmore, president, Wetmore-Savage Company; and G. A. Wood, president, Boston Rotary Club. Capt. James Asher and W. A. Noel are active directors of the appeal.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE NAMED

John C. Hull, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, today appointed the members of the Republican legislative committee which during the coming campaign will work for the election of members of their party to the Legislature. Representatives Victor J. Bennett of Lowell, Lewis N. M. DesChenes of Fitchburg, Charles R. Foote of Pittsfield, Joseph L. Larson of Everett, George F. Brooks of Worcester, Frank W. Osborne of Lynn, Carrol L. Meigs of Boston, Chester A. Pike of Springfield, Lemuel W. Standish of Stoneham, Alfred N. LaBrecque of Quincy, William H. Wellen of Mar., Lawrence T. Woolfenden of Lowell, and Charles L. Clifford of Andover and Joseph Martin of Amesbury support to the movement.

MAIL FACILITIES SOUGHT HYANNIS MASS., Oct. 7.—The Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, at its monthly meeting last night, passed a resolution urging better mail facilities and the abolition of the property qualifications for voters; reapportionment of the State Senate; changes in methods of electing sheriffs and the judiciary, and increased powers for the Governor and self-government for towns and cities.

BOSTON CHAMBER BACKS FEDERAL AID FOR SHIPPING

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign deck and engine-room officers now in service on foreign ships running to this country. This would be a help to American ships, he said. He said the present law requires all officers on American ships to be American citizens.

Charles F. Dutch, a member of the Maritime Association committee believes that there should not be a general subsidy bill adopted by Congress. Dutch said that the Maritime Association of Government aid but that it should be left to an administrative board such as the Shipping Board to determine those points.

Others testifying at the hearing were Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association; Capt. J. M. Hoffman of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company; Capt. H. L. Collier, manager of the Cape Cod Canal, and representing the Boston Marine Society; Richard Hale, representing the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and representative of the three railroads terminating in Boston.

Safeguarding Coastal Trade
In the report of the Maritime Association, the committee, consisting of the following, besides Mr. O'Donnell, Charles F. Dutch, William P. F. Ayer, William L. Hedge, Andrew B. Stedman, and Richard Hale, goes on record as favoring an American Merchant Marine operated through private capital and under private ownership.

"An efficient and adequate American coastwise trade is beyond question in the public interest, because it is a necessary agency of preparedness and is the most effective method of enabling our American industries to foster and protect their

STATE PRIMARY EXPENSES LIGHT

Mrs. Rogers Spent \$2643.
Accounts Show—Three
Men Had No Bills

District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien spent \$739 in the recent primary, according to his return of expenses, filed today with the office of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. This sum was expended by the Thomas C. O'Brien Public Service Committee.

William J. Foley of South Boston, who defeated Mr. O'Brien for the district attorney's position in the district election, spent \$1250 through the William J. Foley Public Service League of Suffolk County.

Three nominees, including a Representative in Congress and the President of the Massachusetts Legislature, reported yesterday afternoon that their campaigns were made without any expenditures of money. They are George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative of the Boston, President Wellington Wells of the Massachusetts Senate, and Speaker John C. Hull of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Rogers Spent \$2643.45

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, seeking renomination to Congress, spent \$2643.45. Representative John Douglas (D.), Representative of East Boston seeking renomination, spent \$1388.61, his return shows.

Senator Walter E. McLane of Fall River, Republican leader in the Senate, spent \$413.50. Representative William S. Conroy of Fall River, who will be Mr. McLane's Democratic opponent on election day, expended \$27.50 for printing. Mr. McLane's expenditure was made mostly for printing and advertising.

Frederick E. Judd of Southampton, who defeated Senator Dexter Snow of Westfield for the G. O. P. nomination in that district, expended \$529.30.

Francis X. Sheehan of Boston, candidate for the executive council, made a total expenditure of \$508.50. "Elliot Wadsworth of Boston, candidate for the House of Representatives, made a total expenditure of \$132.40. Robert T. Bushnell of Somerville, candidate for district attorney of Middlesex County spent \$128.48.

Charles Campbell of Quincy, seeking nomination to the Executive Council, spent \$622.47. State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook of Boston spent \$18.50 for renomination. William M. McMonroe of Jamaica Plain, tax collector during the Curley regime, spent \$155.24 seeking nomination to the House of Representatives from his home district.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative in Congress, spent \$464.02, his return showed.

R. I. DEMOCRATS WOULD MODIFY VOLSTEAD ACT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (AP).—Rhode Island Democrats, in their State convention here today, came out unequivocally for modification of the Volstead Act.

Other planks in the platform presented included: Abolition of the present State public utilities commission and creation of another commission directly responsible to the Governor; equal participation of women in public affairs and removal of legal discrimination against them; equality of citizenship, regardless of race or religion; constitutional veto to provide for abolition of the property qualifications for voters; reapportionment of the State Senate; changes in methods of electing sheriffs and the judiciary, and increased powers for the Governor and self-government for towns and cities.

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foreign trade which is a necessary supplement to domestic business," says the report. The committee objects to Government construction, operation and ownership of an American Merchant Marine.

"In order to determine what method should be used to enable American flag ships to compete with foreign flag ships in commerce to the United States," continues the report, "it is necessary to analyze briefly some of the present handicaps of American flag ships."

Present Handicaps Listed
"Among these handicaps are the following:

"1. Materially higher cost of shipping in the United States results in greater capital charges for interest, depreciation and insurance. Although foreign-built vessels can be registered under the American flag to engage in foreign trade, they cannot by law be used in our coastwise trade and it is essential that American tonnage be equally available in coastwise trade and in foreign trade.

"Under no circumstances must any change be made in the law restricting coastwise trade to American-built vessels. On this point we adopt the recommendations made by the American Steamship Owners' Association and others as follows: The associations regard the reservation of the coastwise trade to American-built and owned vessels as absolutely essential to an American merchant marine. The coastwise trade has kept pace with the commercial advance of the United States, and so long as foreign-built and owned vessels are excluded from it, the United States is assured of a merchant fleet which will constitute one of the bulwarks of national defense. Any breach of the traditional policy of reserving this trade to American-built ships, which the Government has adhered to for over 100 years, would not only strike a blow at America's commercial aspirations upon the seas, but would be the beginning of the destruction of one of the arms of national defense which must be maintained at all costs.

"This rock-ribbed policy of the United States has provided the country with a merchant fleet of seagoing and lake vessels, totaling over 9,000,000 gross tons, a great part of which unfortunately are not suitable for overseas trade, and it has fostered our shipyards and allied industries and furnished employment to thousands of citizens, to the material welfare and prosperity of the country.

"2.—The operating costs for officers and crew are materially higher on American flag vessels than on our competitors' vessels, both with respect to wage cost and the cost of subsistence. The American standards in this regard will undoubtedly be maintained.

"3.—Some of our inspection laws, not subject to departmental regulation, are more burdensome and expensive than those of our competitors.

"4.—The cost of repairs in American ports is greater than that in foreign ports, and there is a 50 per cent duty levied against American flag ships on repairs made in foreign ports.

"5.—The administrative overhead is higher in the United States because of our higher standard of wages.

Recommendations Offered
"To meet these handicaps, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, makes the following recommendations:

"There must be direct financial aid to shipping. We emphatically oppose a flat or general subsidy to all American flag vessels engaged in foreign trade. There are, for example, a few trade routes in which the above mentioned handicaps are so offset by other conditions that they are profitably operated in competition with foreign vessels.

"Financial aid should take the form of payment for services rendered in maintaining trade routes essential to the foreign commerce of the United States, with particular reference to reaching markets for the surplus products of our agriculture and industry, whenever such trade routes cannot otherwise be profitably maintained.

"This financial aid may in some instances be furnished through mail contracts but in other cases it may be done by contracts for the maintenance of regular service in essential trade routes. The determination of the amount and form of the financial aid and of the routes to be maintained is an administrative matter to be delegated to Congress.

"In addition to the foregoing, assistance can be given toward the successful operation of the Merchant Marine by the revision and modification of the burdensome navigation laws."

**CO-OPERATIVE
BANKS GAINING**
(Continued from Page 1)

peal for employment is a temptation to excess loans."

Six banks were added to the list of members in the past year. They were Eastern Bank, Eastern Bank of Essex, Minot, Walpole and Wrentham Co-operative Banks. Due to the removal of the American Woolen Company from Andover to Boston, the directors of the Shawheens Co-operative Bank decided it was for the best interests of depositors to liquidate the bank, and this was done so that each shareholder received a 100 per cent dividend.

Mr. Taylor recommended that the amount of money spent on dues and delegates to the United States League be in proportion to the benefits received. The only work accomplished by the association the past year was the exemption of \$300 income allowed on surtax by the Federal Government and it was necessary for the president and secretary to go to Washington before this was allowed, according to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor also recommended a standing committee to take up the study of surplus funds and how they shall be invested.

"PETER FANEUIL" VISITS MARKET TO SEE HOW THINGS ARE RUN

(Continued from Page 1)

strove the quaint, maroon-clad stranger and crowds looked on and automobiles forgot to rush along as he slowly wended his way along crowded Washington Street to Dock Square where the old "Cradle of Liberty," which he had given the citizens as a place where a market could be made accessible to all and where purchases of many kinds could be easily made, greeted his view.

He said nothing at all of the fact that the people of the town of Boston hesitated about accepting his gift of a market until all were assured in the compact that peddling and hawking products throughout the town would not be prohibited.

Even at that early date before the eighteenth century was half completed, the people objected to monopolies. No such words came from his lips as Mr. Loveland grasped his hand on the steps of the Quincy market building and pointed out to him what had been done in the work of restoring Faneuil Hall just across the street.

ART STUDENTS WILL WORK IN BOSTON STORES

Selling Appeal of Grades
and Colors Is to Form
Theme of Survey

Study of the needs of individual departments in large retail stores of Boston from a viewpoint of art in merchandise and the application of art fundamentals to retail selling problems, is to be made under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber, by students taking the intensive training course in conjunction with the Massachusetts School of Art. Announcement to this effect was made today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber.

Five of the largest stores in Boston have agreed to take one student each for special studies on every department in the store, at intervals of two weeks, the alternate two weeks to be spent at the art school. The stores are Jordan Marsh Company, William F. Fien's Sons Company, R. H. White Company, Gilchrist & Co. and Chandler & Co. They are to observe the needs of the various departments and fill in a questionnaire, with special emphasis on the selling appeal of each kind and grade of merchandise from a viewpoint of color, style, line, form or shape of decoration.

Must Have "Style Sense"
Results of this study are to be submitted to the committee on art of the chamber of commerce, which is now conducting a special investigation of the value of art in industry, to which the study of art in merchandise with special reference to retail selling, bears an important relation.

Not more than seven students are expected to take the course this year, according to Mr. Bloomfield, the candidates for which must have had three years of training in the art school; must have initiative, tact, patience, and a practical point of view toward the machine, mass production and merchandising. But all else, they must have a "style sense" and the ability to translate the fundamental ideals of color, line and design into concrete workable terms, continued Mr. Bloomfield.

Color and Design
While the students are in the individual stores, they will receive pay for their time, the same as regular clerks. The interest of the stores in the course is the increasing recognition among the larger department and retail stores of the entire country, that selling products of art merit, requires some understanding of the color, design and style involved. It is hoped by this course to develop store executives equipped to handle adequately this important problem of art instruction for the employees of retail stores, Mr. Bloomfield says.

Intensive training in the stores is to begin in about two weeks, for the first four students to be selected. The study involves the actual production of textiles that are to be sold in retail stores, and Mr. Bloomfield points out that the future of New England's industry, particularly textiles, rests on increasing the quality in merchandise. Best students of the problem realize, he said, that further application of art to merchandise is the ideal for New England to forge further ahead in expanding production. The study is said to be the first of its kind ever undertaken in the United States.

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The Old Erie Canal Recalls Her Marriage of the Waters

"Clinton's Big Ditch" Surveys a Century, Including
Westward Migration, Laden Barges, Electric Power

New York, N. Y. Special Correspondence
IN THE centenary of the opening of the Erie Canal, being celebrated this week by the State and the city of New York, is the realized dream of a united nation and of world-wide commerce.

Master thinkers from many sections helped form this project of linking the eastern and western states and, therefore, this centennial has a national meaning. Benjamin Franklin, a Pennsylvanian, Boston born, saw the urgent need in 1760; Washington, the Virginian, surveyor and engineer, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton and George Clinton, New Yorkers, made a survey of the Mohawk before the Revolution ended and approved the proposal to join the Great Lakes; Gouverneur Morris, economist and financier, advocated the plan in 1777 and later predicted that one day cargoes from Lake Erie would reach London docks. The first zealous promoter was Elkanah Watson. He lived in Albany, N. Y., for 18 years, trying to persuade legislators to develop the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and to connect them with Lake Champlain on the north and with Lake Erie on the west. He was one of a commission appointed in 1791, charged with the duty of exploring the streams and reporting on the practicability of the scheme. Indeed he was instrumental in causing the digging of several smaller canals.

The need for such communication between the East and the new West was far more urgent than this day and generation can sense. Only broadest vision caught its import even in the eighteenth century. Inland navigation was the key of the future of the United States. The original 13 colonies, rimming the Atlantic seaboard, had reached out to the Seven Seas with their clipper argosies, but to them the region beyond the Alleghenies meant France. French soldiers and explorers had claimed the Great Lakes and the broad valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and held the Mississippi with New Orleans at the delta. A chain of 60 forts bore the banner of the fleur de lis. When the French-Indian War decided that North America was to be English, the territory about the lower Mississippi was ceded by France to Spain. The opening up of the Northwest Territory, after the Revolution, sent many thousands from the eastern states on a hazard of new fortunes to the center of the country, then known as "The West." From Massachusetts and Connecticut many traveled by wagon to the headwaters of the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, and then bought or built flatboats in which they voyaged to new homes. As highways were mostly stone strewn lanes or paths over laid logs in those days the rivers flowing in southerly courses became liquid roads on which the settlers took their products to New Orleans for sale.

Though they knew it not, they were drifting into another nation, with interests growing more and more remote from those of the original colonies. They were influenced by the French traditions, and were becoming more or less French in their habits and tastes. The desire of the United States to have free navigation of "The Father of Waters" led to the acquisition of the vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, which Spain had secretly re-ceded to France in 1800, and which in 1803 was sold to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte.

DeWitt Clinton's "Big Ditch" Such was the state of affairs when DeWitt Clinton, a champion of inland navigation for the Nation, entered the lists. As Senator, he was mayor of New York City and held important offices. DeWitt Clinton grew even more zealous in his advocacy of the building of the "Grand Canal," as he called it, than Elkanah Watson had been.

Many a year passed, however, before he won his cause. Finally, in 1817 the construction of the canal was actually begun under political bombardment, while Clinton was Governor. His foes called the work "Clinton's Big Ditch" and "Clinton's Polly." They accused him of being a visionary who was bankrupting the State or seeking to make it so powerful that it would secede from the Union, for consistency was not their chief jewel. Through all this period Clinton continued to labor in the cause.

There was no lack of enthusiasm, though, in the workers who cut a path through the forests and dug the big ditch. They made it a joyous holiday of toil. So rapidly did they do their tasks that the first section of the canal, 15 miles long, and stretching from Rome to Utica, went into operation on Oct. 22, 1819. In October, 1825, Governor Clinton made the memorable journey through the completed canal from Buffalo to Albany and thence down the Hudson to the harbor of New York.

The Marriage of the Waters Accompanied by sounds of cannon, fireworks and church bells, the barge went down to Sandy Hook, where the Governor himself emptied into the waves a keg of water brought from Lake Erie and proclaimed "The Marriage of the Waters." This ceremony is the subject of C. Y. Turner's mural painting, now in the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City. The scene is being re-enacted this week in connection with the celebration pageant, by persons dressed in costumes modeled from those worn by the figures on the canvas. At this event officials and honor guests sit on a dais which is a reproduction of the "Seneca Chief," the barge which was the center of the picturesque festival of a century ago.

As cold weather came on apace in the fall of 1825, navigation in the Erie Canal was really not considered fully under way until the spring of 1826, which justifies holding the present observances a few months later than the actual date of the wedding of the ocean and the "unsalted sea."

The carving of the new route, by one state, and without federal aid,

caused a boom in canal building and brought East and West nearer. Freight overland had been \$100 a ton; before many years the Erie Canal was carrying it at \$2.50. Products which could not bear the expense and risk of transport on Mississippi flatboats were shipped East with profit and



"The Marriage of the Waters." Depicting the Ceremony That Took Place at the Formal Opening of the Erie Canal a Century Ago. Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York Pouring a Cask of Lake Erie Water into the Hudson River. The Original Painting is Now in the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.

were poured into the Erie's golden horn of plenty. New York and the Atlantic seaboard coming into a tremendous export and import trade. The little village of Buffalo became a city, and flourishing municipalities sprang up along the new water route. New York City, not then the chief city of the continent, became the metropolis of the New World.

The new canal changed to the "Old Erie" and in later years was deepened from four feet to seven feet, and more than paid the cost of construction and reconstruction. Express canal boats carried passengers in a few days to regions which in stagecoach and wagon days had taken as many weeks. Even when the railroads and the steamboats appeared, the Old Erie held its own, and was paying well as late as the Eighties.

Then when the present century began it was deepened and broadened, and came forth as the \$170,000,000 Barge Canal, a vast engineering work that the great trench which parts the Isthmus of Panama. In the World War the venerable Erie, and its canalized rivers, 200 feet wide in places, furnished channels for the transportation of army supplies, and today, were it used to full capacity, would no doubt be as competent an aid to the arts of peace as it was when it reached the fullness of its mission. Electricity has supplanted plodding horses, even the tow paths have vanished, but the "Grand Canal" has lost none of its romance and to this day enables a mighty land to pour its abundance from inland waterways to distant climes.

FORESTATION URGED ON OHIO WATERSHED

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 7 (Special)—Waterhead protection in the Ohio drainage basin is an outstanding economic necessity, E. Murray Bruner of the United States Forestry Service told the Ohio Valley Regional Conference on State Parks, which officials and delegates from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia attended. The states must prevent or diminish the almost incalculable damage to navigation and waterpower development, he said.

"We are losing millions through the erosion of soils and the diminished fertility of that which is left," Mr. Bruner declared. A way to accomplish this protection was suggested in an address by Fred B.

Illosoff & Co.
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear,
Millinery
LYNCHBURG, VA.

White Star LAUNDRY
LYNCHBURG, VA.
Let us wash your Blankets by our New Method: Satisfactory Guaranteed. We make them fluffy like new.

How about our "Family Wash" Plan?
Members of the Florist's Exchange
Baltimore, Md.

Doyle, Florist
LYNCHBURG, VA.
Largest Greenhouse Range in This Vicinity
"Flowers According to Doyle"

Merrill, Kentucky State forester. His department seeks to reforest the Ohio River slopes.

One means of protecting the banks of the stream is to establish state parks, Mr. Merrill said, and he called attention to Kentucky sites similar to those of Fallades State Park, New York, and Clifty Falls State Park in Indiana. Samuel E. Perkins of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Audubon Society, saw in state parks a means of restoring bird life. Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of the Louisville Times, said such conferences as this were needed to salvage what may be salvaged of Kentucky's capitalistic, usable, invaluable scenic resources.

DEMOCRATS OUT TO LOWER TAXES

Senator Edwards, New Jersey, After Tour of East, Says That Is Program

WASHINGTON—Returning to his desk in the Senate Office Building preliminary to a speaking tour in the Eastern States on behalf of Democratic candidates, Edward I. Edwards (D.), Senator from New Jersey, indi-

calated that the Democrats intended to stress the tax reduction program at the coming short session of Congress. Mr. Edwards forecast the defeat of William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, candidate for re-election, by David L. Walsh and of James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, by Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic candidate.

"Mr. Butler will be defeated in Massachusetts because of the stagnation in the textile industry throughout New England," he said. "Mr. Edwards declared that the 'business interests of the Nation' were getting behind the Simmons tax reduction program. This plan would effect an additional \$300,000,000 tax reduction for the coming fiscal year. It is sponsored by F. McJannet (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee.

"From Mr. Mellon's own financial report it is perfectly obvious, even at this early date, that a tax reduction of some \$300,000,000 can be effected for the next fiscal year," Mr. Edwards contended. It is paradoxical for President Coolidge and his official spokesman to be crying unbounded prosperity and in the same breath discouraging tax reduction. If the Nation is prospering it can safely weather a substantial lowering of the tax burden. A large part of the present national debt should be shouldered by future generations who will, or should be, in a position to do a large part in financing the late war and reconstruction program.

"As a result of recent conferences with New York, New Jersey and New England leaders, I am convinced there is as much dissatisfaction with the Coolidge regime in these sections as there is in the western corn belt. The textile industry is in a very precarious position in the northeastern

States. Textile manufacturing is going closer to the fields of production of the raw material and the Fordney-McCumber tariff is not helpful in stemming this manufacturing migration to the South."

BUSINESS LEADERS TO CONFER
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—At the annual industrial and educational conference to be held October 27 at the University of Chicago, the outlook for 1927 will be discussed by Fred W. Sargent, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; W. F. Farish, president of the American Petroleum Institute; Dwight W. Morrow, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and others.

DAIRY CATTLE PRICES REDUCED
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Dairy cattle prices in Wisconsin, Michigan and some portions of Minnesota have been reduced about 15 per cent, according to a survey conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

NEW CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES CITED

Special Training in Administration Advocated at Atlantic City Session

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7 (Special)—Restriction of free distribution of most Government publications to officials of the Government, libraries, educational and natural scientific institutions and the press as a means of eliminating waste was advocated by Alton P. Tisdell, superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office in Washington, at the forty-eighth meeting of the American Library Association. "Experience has shown that other persons who have real use for publications will gladly pay the normal price charged to cover the cost of printing and binding, which for thousands of publications is only 5 cents," Mr. Tisdell said.

Calling attention to the great store of valuable natural scientific, industrial and economic information contained in Government publications, he emphasized the importance of the libraries as intermediaries between the Government publishing offices and the reading public. Recommendation was made by Mr. Tisdell for a revision of the law governing the designation of depository libraries so as to provide for their more equitable apportionment and location in each state.

Would Advertise Pamphlets
Mr. Tisdell also recommended the adoption of an up-to-date policy of advertising Government publications. He said that such a policy would be a distinct benefit to both the Government and the public.

Miss Emma L. Power, director of work with children in the Cleveland Public Library and assistant professor at the School of Library Service of Western Reserve University, addressed the professional training section on training for library work with children.

"The number of children in voluntary attendance in libraries has greatly increased," Miss Power said, "and more variations in age, racial instincts and home environment are being presented, but the educational period in child life and youth has been lengthened, and a greater opportunity than formerly for active co-operation with the home, the school and welfare agencies is offered."

It is important that children's librarians have more than "point of view," Miss Power said. "What is needed in the field," she asserted, "is more direction from heads of libraries and less dependence upon the tact and ability of each children's librarian to establish her own work in the local organization."

Children's Work Emphasized
"Work with children in libraries received its first impetus from great administrators and it must be carried on by great administrators, well grounded in efficient methods if it is to keep pace with present-day educational methods. To this end every library training school for public library work should include a definite presentation of children's

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department administrative procedure in its curriculum." Thor Magnus Anderson, librarian of the University of Oslo, spoke of the modern development of Norwegian libraries within the last 30 years, owing to the influence of Norwegian librarians educated in the United States. Norway, he said, having no libraries, furnishes one-half of the foreign students at the New York State Library School. A friendly blending of nationalities in quest of culture and knowledge, as more effective in bringing about international peace than force or armaments, was proposed by Lord Elgin, chairman of the trustees, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland. He regarded this as the mission of the libraries of the world.

PACIFIC COAST GETS SMALL BIRD REFUGE

Wild Fowl Protected at Mouth of Walla Walla River

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—A new federal bird reservation, to be known as the Columbia River Bird Refuge, has been established by President Coolidge on two small islands at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, Washington, comprising about 34 acres of land.

The biological survey of the Department of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction the new refuge is placed, has found these rocky islets especially desirable as breeding grounds and safe retreats for wild fowl. From early winter until the northward migration of wild fowl in the spring the islands have for years been the favorite daytime resting place for hundreds of wild ducks, especially mallards and wild geese, as well as for gulls, blue herons and other species in smaller numbers.

The new reservation is not easily accessible to man and affords waterfowl fairly safe refuge from the fact that the Washington State game law already protects all waterfowl on the Columbia River.

SAYS WETS WILL BE TURTIVE AS BOOTLEGGERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—"The wets will be as turtle as bootleggers in their indorsements of candidates this year," said Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that it would make no further indorsement of members of Congress except when the candidate specially requested it.

"Secret agreements and unwavering pledges by candidates are no new strategy with liquor groups. They can work better with a disguised candidate than with one unmasked before the people," Mr. Wheeler said. "They tried the open indorsement plan two years ago, and it proved disastrous. Of the 23 whom they openly opposed, 219 were elected. Eight of the candidates indorsed by them repudiated their indorsement or had dry voting records."

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What They are Saying

THOMAS E. MITTEN
"America's best way to overcome industrial autocracy is to harness Labor and Capital into an industrial democracy for greater production."

L. W. HILL
"A good section crew is as important as a good railroad president—and even more so sometimes."

CUTHBERT MAUGHAN
"There is no such thing as one-sided commerce."

WILLIAM GREEN
"American labor recognizes that the interests of management and workers, while not identical, are mutually interdependent and that standards of living can be permanently raised only by increasing the productivity of industry."

HENRY FORD
"Our industries could not long exist if factories generally went back to the 16-hour day, because people would not have time to consume the goods produced."

DAN W. TURNER
"Curtailing production would enhance the price to the consumer without adding to the income of the producer. It would penalize industry and place a premium on idleness."

HUGH FRAYNE
"The increase in wages and the shortening of hours have given an added incentive to employees to improve the tools of industry."

THOMAS A. EDISON
"Everything in this world should be done by machinery and measurement."

GERALD SWOPE
"A man may feel a certain pride in being able to do a piece of work, but if he does it in the hardest and most tedious way that is nothing to be proud of."

PHILIP SNOWDEN
"We are passing out of the old industrial conditions and entering a new era."

GEORGIA CHOOSES A GOVERNOR
ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. L. O. Hardman of Commerce, Ga., will be Georgia's next Governor. It was indicated on the face of incomplete and unofficial returns from the Democratic gubernatorial caucus primary. Dr. Hardman has polled 542 county unit votes to 416 for his opponent, John N. Holder, state highway commissioner.

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USE OF GASES STYLED CRIME

Experts Seeking Solution of
Chemical Poisons Problem
—Plan of Supervision

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—The economic experts of the mixed commission have issued a report on the question of chemical warfare and the possibility of controlling the economic factors of war. As the Christian Science Monitor has pointed out the experts agree on the impossibility of preventing the manufacture of chemical gases normally adapted to pacific uses and they are of unanimous opinion that these gases and chemicals could be rapidly adapted to military uses, the question regarding the time of adaptation in each case depending on local conditions, skilled workers and the materials for building and extending factories. The experts suggest at the same time that conventions might be arranged for the detection of the manufacture of forbidden gases, the distinction being drawn between chemical poisons normally used and those which are solely used in warfare.

The committee therefore recommends that each state entering into a disarmament agreement engage to take the necessary measures against the use of poisonous gases or bacteria and agree to denounce such use as a crime against common law to be punished by appropriate penalties. This is to apply also to the use of aircraft and the training of its crews for chemical warfare whether civil or military.

Secret War Preparations

The experts have also devised a scheme for supervising those national industries which have a potential military value. Such control must, it is considered, be preceded by private agreements between the industries concerned which could pledge themselves to assist in any inquiry directed to the elucidation of secret preparations for war. The general idea, as the Monitor representative has already explained, is that of the system which the International Labor Office adopted for checking the infringements of conventions regarding the conditions of work to be applied to the supervision of industry under the conventions for the limitation of armaments.

No control of industry is envisaged or any interference with trade secrets, the investigations carried out by representatives appointed by the League being solely concerned with allegations against any country for building up larger stocks and materials of war than has been allowed in the general disarmament treaty. Every Government under this scheme would have the right to complain to

the League Council and might demand an inquiry.

The experts realize that in making the suggestion they are treading on delicate ground, which is really beyond the purview of their work, because it raises political issues. They, therefore, make the proposal rather diffidently, requesting the preparatory disarmament commission to examine it.

The American experts who are not represented on the mixed commission will certainly have something to say to this plan when it reaches the disarmament commission, on the ground that the supervision contemplated, which would give the right to any country to lodge a complaint against another country and ask for an inquiry, would not tend to improve international relations. Some feel, on the contrary that it would increase the distrust and suspicion which at present exists.

HOTEL MEN INDORSE HIGHWAY BOND ISSUE

GORHAM, N. H., Oct. 7.—The New Hampshire Hotel Men's Association, at their annual meeting at the Mount Madison House here, went on record as in favor of a \$10,000,000 bond issue for roads and for the elimination of the registration tax on cars from other states. Officers for the year were elected as follows: A. Perry Fairfield, Hanover, president; C. S. Chandler, Gorham, vice-president; E. Ben Hart, Manchester, secretary; E. C. Neill, treasurer; B. F. Cutler, Lebanon; Philip Randall, North Conway; R. W. Seymour, North Sutton; W. A. Barron, Crawford House; Henry P. Rimes, Manchester; Fred W. Carter, Concord; N. P. M. Jacobs, Portsmouth; Herbert Brewster, Lake Umbagog, and Robert E. Gould, Newport, executive committee.

DR. SHERWOOD EDDY TO SPEAK ON PEACE

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, for many years secretary for Asia of the Y. M. C. A., will speak at the Community Church, Symphony Hall, next Sunday at 10:45 a. m. on "The Outlook for World Peace."

Dr. Eddy has had an unusual experience in international student work, passing 25 years among the young people of India, China, Japan, Korea and Russia. For the last few summers he has taken groups of 100 speakers and writers abroad for the purpose of investigating and studying political, economic and religious conditions in 12 countries of Europe.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL CALLED FAILURE IN CANADA

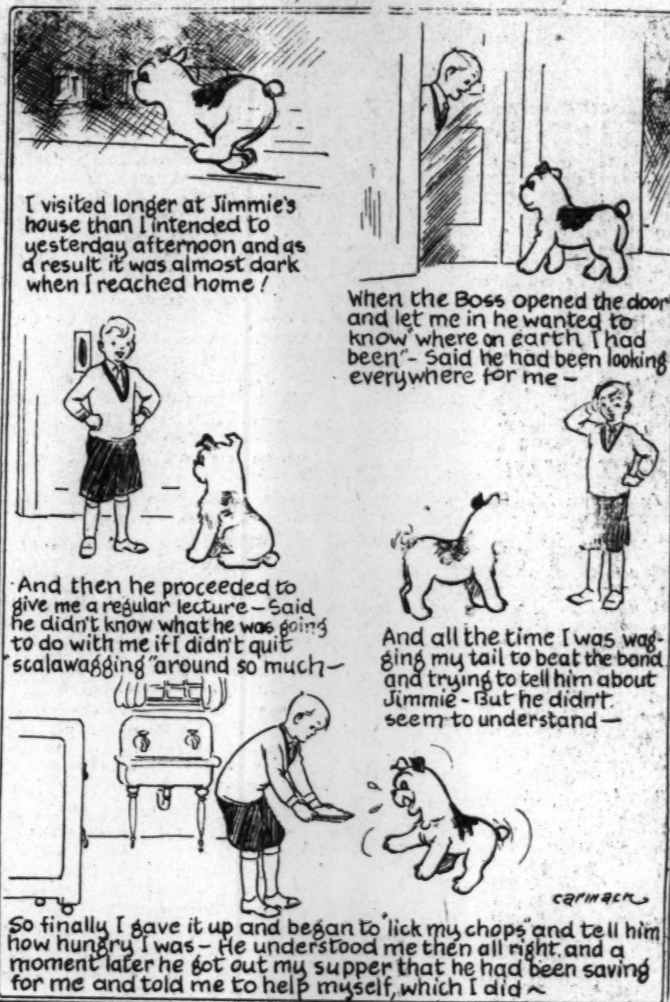
Methodist Board's Survey Declares Vice, Drinking and
Crime on Increase With Great Economic Loss

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The system of government control of liquor in Canada is a failure, the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church declares today in a long statement reviewing conditions in the Dominion since the end of

prohibition in Quebec and other provinces.

The board explained that its conclusions were based upon a personal survey by Ernest A. Grant, its assistant research secretary, and upon government documents, newspaper articles and other material. It added

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



LADY ASTOR BIDS AMERICA ADIEU

Pays Queen Marie a Tribute,
Pleads for World Peace,
Defends Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Lady Astor has left New York on board the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line for her home in England. Before leaving she paid a tribute to Queen Marie of Rumania, expressed her opinion of Dean Inge, whose recent comments on England have attracted world-wide notice, made a plea for world peace, and defended prohibition.

When Lady Astor went aboard ship she locked herself in her stateroom, refusing to be interviewed. She declared she had "talked herself out." It was then that a reporter called to her through the closed door and asked her what she thought about Queen Marie.

"What Marie did in the war was amazing and would appeal to all Americans if the record could be written," Lady Astor said, opening the door. "She is tender and devoted. She is like the sunshine. You will love her. She is powerful, aristocratic and charming. She is like a warm fire when you enter a room. I have never heard her say anything small or mean. Everybody loves her."

Regarding prohibition, Lady Astor had this to say: "Some people say prohibition is a failure, but I don't believe it. I do not think there is as much drinking now as there was before prohibition."

"The first task of the English-speaking peoples," Lady Astor told reporters earlier, "is to rid the world of the curse of world wars. I firmly believe it is their destiny to lead the march toward a happier, a more prosperous, a freer and a more peaceful world. Only when we can frame and establish a world constitution will war be finally abolished from the earth. And that is a long way off."

"I believe the English-speaking peoples are destined to take the lead in serving mankind because they have in their thought a clear conception of that principle of freedom, justice, mercy and government without which real progress is impossible and which is enshrined in such English-speaking acts as the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the British and American Constitutions."

STERLING PORTRAIT
UNVEILED AT YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP).—A portrait in oils of John W. Sterling, class of 1864, benefactor of Yale University, was unveiled in Sterling chemistry laboratory today by George H. Church, a trustee of Mr. Sterling's estate, who presented it to the university. President James Rowland Angell accepted it in behalf of the institution. The faculty and graduate students of the chemistry department attended the ceremony. The portrait is by George B. Torey, New York artist.

One of the great memorials at Yale will be the Sterling library, just begun, which when finished, will have cost many millions of dollars.

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Ⓢ Rates from Boston to other points outside New England have been substantially reduced. For example, new rates to the following points are:

Seattle	11.10
Tacoma	11.10
Los Angeles	11.30
San Diego	11.25
Salt Lake City	9.30
Denver	7.75

Ⓢ The rates quoted above are day rates for station-to-station calls, and for an initial period of three minutes.

Ⓢ Night station-to-station rates (between 8:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M.) are approximately one-half the day rates.

Ⓢ A station-to-station call is a call for a distant telephone by its number—not for a particular person.

New England Telephone
and Telegraph Company

ELECTRIC LIGHT DATE OBSERVED

Thirty-Five Radio Stations
to Aid 47th Anniversary
of Edison's Invention

"Electric Night," marking the anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison and heretofore a national observance only, will become worldwide Oct. 21, when 50 radio stations scattered throughout the world will join in offering programs to mark the forty-seventh anniversary of Edison's epochal invention.

Two years ago a few radio stations broadcast an "Electric Night" anniversary program, and the following year the number of participating stations was increased so that the entire United States was literally covered. At least one station is within listening distance of every one. This year the interest in "Electric Night" is even greater in the United States where 35 stations will co-operate, while stations in many foreign lands will dedicate programs to Thomas A. Edison and the industry which has grown out of his invention.

Forty-seven years ago, Oct. 21, that "only facts and figures of undoubted authenticity are used."

Summarizing the conclusions, resulting from the survey, the board says:

"Government control in Canada has meant:

"An increased consumption of liquor.

"Greatly increased use of alcoholic liquors by young people and women.

"A swollen liquor bill.

"Point to Economic Loss

"A great economic loss, which has halted prosperity and acted as a burden upon the general population.

"Increased vice and crime, imposing upon the governments, expenses which have burdened the taxpayers.

"A corruption hitherto unknown in Canada.

"An illicit trade as great as that under any prohibition law."

"The system of government control in Canada is a failure," the statement added. "Under it all of the evils of the illicit trade in the United States are present, plus the evils of government-protected traffic as vicious in principle and practice as was the saloon system in the United States."

"The system of the Methodist board was undertaken because of the recurring proposals in this country for the substitution for the present federal prohibition of the so-called Quebec system of government sale and regulation."

Operation of the Quebec system is reviewed at length, with the conclusion that it has resulted in "an enormous increase in the consumption of liquor by young people"; increased drunkenness; an increased illicit manufacture and sale of liquors, and "frightful" vice conditions.

Cites Ontario's Case

To support these conclusions the board quotes from newspapers, clergymen and the celebrated report of Judge Coderre of Montreal, which figured "rather extensively" in the Senate wet and dry hearings early this year.

Comparing conditions in Ontario with those in Quebec when Ontario was operating under a prohibition law, the board said:

"The experience of Ontario with prohibition was the same as that of the various American states," the board asserts. "Prosperity increased, labor was more productive, drunkenness and crime fell off and the general health was greatly improved."

Turning to conditions in British Columbia, Manitoba and other provinces, the board declares Government control has been no more effective than in Quebec.

"The brewers who are asking a monopoly of the intoxicating liquor trade in the United States," it asserts, "are as troublesome there and elsewhere as they are in the United States."

DAUGHERTY CASE DEFENSE CLOSES

Rests Unexpectedly and Jury
Is Excused

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The defense rested unexpectedly today in the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial. The jury was excused and motions for striking out parts of evidence and direction of verdicts acquitting the defendants were denied by Judge Mack. Court was adjourned at noon until 2 o'clock, when summations will begin. Neither Miller nor Daugherty took the stand.

William Rand, counsel for Miller, made his summation this afternoon. Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty, is to make his tomorrow morning and United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner is to make the Government's summation tomorrow afternoon. Judge Mack is expected to change the jury Friday.

FORMER FIRE CHIEF NAMED

Peter E. Walsh, formerly chief of the Boston Fire Department, though retired in 1922, is to be recalled to service by Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, and appointed superintendent of the fire prevention division of the department. A partial reorganization is planned, Mayor Nichols said.

DRY'S NOMINATIONS FILED IN NEW YORK

Cristman Petitions Carry
59,735 Names

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—With virtually a bye times as many signatures as are required by law, the nominating petitions of Franklin W. Cristman as an independent candidate for United States Senator have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

A full slate of nominees for all elective State offices, signed by 18,000 citizens, have also been filed by the Prohibition Party. The dry slate named to oppose both Governor Smith and Ogden L. Mills, Republican nominee for Governor, is as follows:

For Governor, Charles E. Manierre of New York.
For Lieutenant-Governor, Ella L. McCarthy of Syracuse.
For Comptroller, Nell Dow Cramer of Elmira.
For Attorney-General, David A. Howell of Brooklyn.
The signers of the Cristman petitions numbered 59,735 and the names were contained in four bound volumes. Only 12,000 names are required to nominate by this method.
Mr. Cristman's name will appear on the ballots under the party name of Independent Republicans. The emblem will be the Statue of Liberty.

BETTERING OF NATION'S POSTERS TO BE STUDIED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Discussion of standards of practice in the new code adopted by the Outdoor Advertising Association of America to improve poster panel and painted display bulletins of the Nation will take place at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the association in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18 to 23. This was announced here at headquarters of the organization of 2000 owners of outdoor advertising plants in 14,000 cities and towns of the United States and Canada.

Mrs. George Ripley Jr., of Atlanta, president of the National Poster Art Alliance; Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, of Atlanta, director of the Federated Clubs of the World, and Mrs. Harry Lilly, consulting director of the Committee on Public Relations, New York City, are among women to appear on the program.

Chandler & Co.

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SUNSET STORIES

One Rainy Day

COLLEEN wrapped her rain cape around her and fastened it at the neck. It had a hood that fitted her head snugly. And then there was the cute little umbrella that Auntie Flo had given her on her birthday. She could hardly wait to get outside and open it. My, it was such fun going to school in the rain!

"Let me see," thought Colleen. "I've got my pencil box with the red and blue pencils and eraser in it, and my first reader. Now, what else do I take, Mother?"

"Here is a nice fat cookie for you to eat at recess time," said Mother, and she slipped the cookie wrapped in wax paper into the pocket of the cape.

"Ooo!" exclaimed Colleen, examining the part that stuck out. "It has a foot, maybe two, but I can see only one. I must hurry, or I'll be late for school."

The open umbrella went bobbing down the street, and the raindrops pitter-pattered merrily down on it.

"I love it," said Colleen to herself, tilting it to one side. "I just love to see the rain slip and slide off. Oh, I feel it splash on my legs."

She was so interested in playing with the rain and the umbrella that she ran right into a telegraph pole near the corner. Away went the pencil box, the lid opening and the pencils and eraser flying out.

"Oh dear me!" cried Colleen, backing away from the pole. "What a stupid thing to do! My first reader, where is it? Oh, where is it?"

"Right under your arm, Colleen," said a little girl, hurrying up behind her.

To be sure Colleen was clutching the reader tightly. "I've saved that," she said with a sigh of relief.

The other little girl, Pattie, rescued

the pencil box. "It isn't hurt a bit, Colleen," she said, wiping it off with her handkerchief. "The pencil points are broken, but Miss Davis will sharpen them for you. See, I've dried everything." And Pattie tucked the box under her friend's arm.

"Thank you, Pattie," said Colleen. "I'm so glad that you came along just then. I'm not going to play with this umbrella any more, but hurry on to school."

When recess time came, Colleen ran to the coatroom to get her rain coat from the pocket of her rain cape. Oh, what a nice fat, ginger cookie it was! It seemed to smell hot even yet. She undid the wax paper. It was an elephant cookie, and what she had thought was a leg was really the trunk of the elephant.

"I'm so glad," sang Colleen within herself. "A great big cookie all to myself!"

But a voice somewhere near her heart seemed to whisper: "Selfish little Colleen! A friend helped her this morning, and she isn't trying to repay her."

"I did say, 'Thank you' to Pattie," Colleen told the voice.

Just then Pattie ran by her. Colleen caught her by the sleeve.

"Pattie, listen," she said. "I want to give you my elephant cookie, because you were so kind to me this morning."

Pattie looked at the cookie and smiled. "Ginger! My favorite," she said. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll eat him between us. Let's divide the trunk first."

So they sat down on a bench and broke off the trunk and then the legs, and then they divided the fat body and the head and the skinny tail. And Colleen laughed and was happy because she was sharing her cookie with her friend.

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RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

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NEW YORK CITY

RADIO

USE OF SUPER-REGENERATION IS DESCRIBED

New Experimental Work in Short-Wave Field Is Possible

Details for constructing a super-regenerative short-wave receiver that is making excellent distance records are given in this article by Mr. Dallin. Here super-regeneration shows what it really can do, and this without the objectionable hiss that accompanies this circuit on radiostatic wavelengths. For the short-wave fan and all amateurs, see recommend its consideration.

By EDWIN B. DALLIN

Major E. H. Armstrong in 1922 stated that a super-regenerative set should be extremely efficient on short waves, and that the sensitivity should increase with the square of the frequency received. We should then expect very high amplification on the very short waves that are being used more and more at the present time for communication over long distances.

The various noises associated with the super-regenerative circuit prejudiced the radio public against it, the most serious noise being that of the control or modulating frequency. In order that the super-regenerative circuit shall operate successfully, there must be a great difference between the received and modulating frequencies. In order that a wavelength of 400 meters or 750 kilocycles, for instance, be efficiently received, a modulating frequency of about 10,000 cycles is necessary. This produces a disagreeable squeal in the set and makes it a rather unsatisfactory set for ordinary radiocast reception.

The efficiency varies with the square of the ratio of frequencies, and when we use this system on very short waves, we can increase the modulating frequency to a point where it ceases to be audible, and there will still be a large ratio between the frequencies.

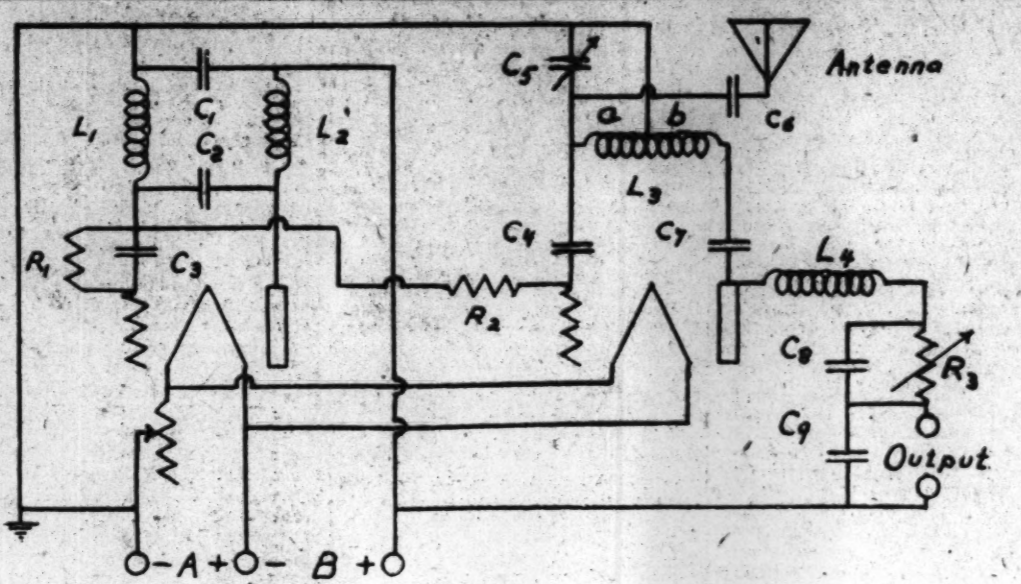
There are two methods of using this super-regenerative receiver.

1. For receiving radiocast programs and modulated telegraph signals.

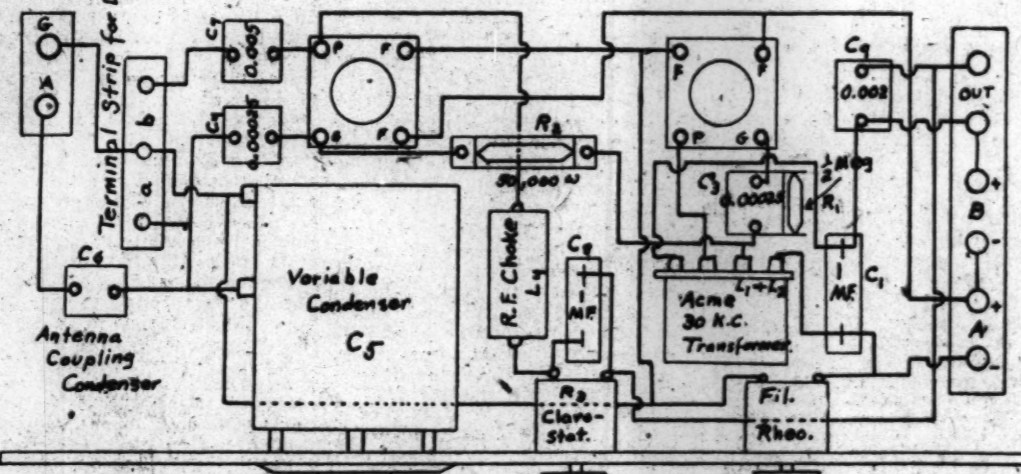
In the first case it is only necessary to use two tubes, but in the second case it is necessary to use an additional tube as a separate heterodyne in order to get a clear beat-note, without which, difficulty would be found in copying the signals. The control of this tube is very simple and is no inconvenience. The two-tube receiver will be described first. It will be apparent from the diagram that the grid of the short-wave regenerator is coupled to the long-wave control circuit through a high resistance, thus reducing the effect of the capacity of control circuit on the short-wave circuit. Since, as was explained before, the regenerative action is inversely proportional to the ratio of capacity to inductance, any reduction of total capacity will cause the set to operate more easily.

In the diagram, L_1 and L_2 are specified as 15 millihenries each, but this value is not critical. The Acme 30 KC transformer shown in the assembly sketch will have the right inductance if the top half of the iron core is removed. Be sure and connect it as shown in the assembly sketch in order to have the direction of winding correct for oscillating.

The variable resistance R_1 should vary from about 2000 ohms or less to about 20,000 ohms. The "Claroat"



$L_1 - 15 \text{ MH}$ $C_1 - 1 \text{ MFD}$ $C_5 - 0.00035 \text{ Yr}$ $C_9 - 0.002 \text{ MFD}$
 $L_2 - 15 \text{ MH}$ $C_2 - 0.002 \text{ MFD}$ $C_6 - 0.00001 \text{ MFD}$ $R_1 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ Meg.}$
 $L_3 - \text{See text}$ $C_3 - 0.00025 \text{ MFD}$ $C_7 - 0.005 \text{ MFD}$ $R_2 - 50,000 \Omega$
 $L_4 - \text{R.F. Choke}$ $C_4 - 0.00025 \text{ MFD}$ $C_8 - 1 \text{ MFD}$ $R_3 - \text{Variable}$
 (See text)



is suggested as one that will cover the range smoothly.

The antenna-coupling condenser C_5 should be kept very small in order that the total capacity of the set shall be of low value. A small neutralizing condenser is suitable for the purpose and the capacity should not exceed 0.0004 mfd. It is very difficult to make a suitable radio-frequency choke and it is recommended that a Samson No. 35 choke be used. L_4 may be constructed according to any of the well-known methods of short-wave coil construction, and in any case should be made up of fairly large size wire, otherwise the circuit will not oscillate freely at the extreme values of tuning capacity. The number of turns for L_4 is given in the chart below.

Wavelength Turns-10	Turns-12
55-120	10
34-60	12
26-44	1
18-30	2
13-22	3

The winding form should be three inches in diameter for all coils except the 18 to 30-meter range, where it should be 2 1/2 inches in diameter. These wavelength ranges are only approximate, as many things will change the values slightly, but the relative values should remain the same.

The operation of this super-regenerative set is considerably different from the majority of sets of this type. There are only two controls, the tuning condenser and the variable resistance, which acts as a sensitivity control as well as a volume control.

Do not expect the set to be quiet when operating at its most sensitive point, as it will pick up all sorts of

stray disturbances, but it will be extraordinarily sensitive at that point. By using the proper value of variable resistance it should be possible to hear WGY on any of its numerous short wavelengths, or KDKA on

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63 meters at any time they are operating and regardless of receiving conditions on the regular radiocast wavelengths. At night the writer has heard AGC in Germany operating on 40.3 meters with sufficient intensity to operate a loudspeaker when using a two-stage audio-frequency amplifier, and the voice was clear and there was no fading or swinging over quite a period of time.

Tests and regular transmission of voice and music can often be heard from some of the European stations which are experimenting with short waves.

Due to the very high modulating frequency being used it is possible to use an audio-frequency amplifier without the complicated filter system that was necessary with the original circuit.

The B battery for this set depends somewhat on the losses in the set, but more than 60 volts should not be necessary. If the set persists in sounding like a flock of canaries, the losses in the detector part of the circuit are too high, the antenna coupling condenser is too large, or the B-battery voltage is not correct. It is advisable to use the 20A type of tube as the 199 type does not operate nearly as well.

In the old type of super-regenerative set the sensitivity was not easily controlled, the usual method being to vary the regeneration either by means of a tickler coil or by means of a feedback condenser. Due to the fact that in this circuit the oscillations must be very violent, these methods changed the tuning too much and caused the peculiar squeals usually associated with the superregenerative circuit. The set had to be operated at nearly its most sensitive and most noisy point to get any results at all.

In the set described in this article the sensitivity may be varied without hearing any squeals at all unless the conditions are abnormal as was described above.

SO. AMERICAN FLIGHT HELD UP
 WASHINGTON (AP)—Chile is the only South American Government still withholding assent for the crossing of its territory by projected Pan-American flight sponsored by the United States Army. Until Chile gives the permission requested by the State Department, the expedition which plans to cover 18,000 miles will be held up.

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 BROOKLYN

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 8

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (354 Meters)

8 p. m.—A three-act play "Paddy Turns the Trick," by the Saint George's Dramatic Club, under the direction of Mrs. R. R. Gaudier, with music between acts by members of Saint George's Choir.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert.

WCNH, Portland, Me. (357 Meters)

7 p. m.—News of the day. 7:50—Sport results. 9—Hour of music. 10—WEAF "Anglo-Perkins."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Dairy Maids. 8—Musical. 8:30—Musical. 8:50—Girls' Quintet. 9—From New York. 9:30—Avis Trio. 10—From New York. "Anglo-Perkins."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:15—Lexus Ensemble. 6:30—McEnelly's orchestra. 7—Baseball and market reports. 7:30—30-Minute radio. 8:30—Alberta Kellner. 9:45—Eddie Adams, pianist. 10—Weather reports.

WTAO, Worcester, Mass. (308 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—News review. 9:30—Musical program. 10—From New York studio. "Anglo-Perkins."

WHC, Hartford, Conn. (412 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 7—Talk and music. 8—Special Hour. 9—Courtney Hour. 10—News; weather.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (339 Meters)

8 p. m.—Remington Band, radiocast from Capitol Theater, Hlon, N. Y. Edwin L. Daniels, conductor. 9—Comedy. "Glad Street." 10—Radio orchestra. Hoffman, presented by WGT Players, directed by Ten Kock Clay. 11—Valley Male Quartet and studio orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (432 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra. 7—Serenaders and Bonnie Laddies. 8—Special program.

WNYC, New York City (326 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—French lessons by V. H. Laddies. 8—Special program. 11:30—Weather.

WEAF, New York City (498 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Hotel Sevilla String

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WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Breton Hall String Quartet.

7:30—Newark Evening News. 7:50—Crystal Palace orchestra. 8—Frank Schambach, altoist, and Joseph M. Harnett, baritone. 9:30—Samuel Polansky, violinist. 9:45—Samuel Polansky, violinist. 9:55—Moment musicals; concert orchestra under Meyer Faloff; Emily Rosevelt, soprano; John Valentine, tenor. 10—Van Vorst Hour of Song. 11—Jascha Guerscht's dance orchestra.

WHAN, Atlantic City, N. J. (375 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (390 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Organ recital. Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Dinner music. 8:15—Organ recital. 8:15—Ambassador concert orchestra. 10—Dance orchestra. 11:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WJLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 8—Studio program. 9—Artists. 10—Dance orchestra. 11—Hour of music.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Instrumental Trio. 8—Harry O'More, tenor. 8:30—Musical program. 9—Specialties. 10—Al Zemanay orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (295 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandiford Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Jubilee singers. 8—Musical program. 9—WBAL ensemble. WRC, Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program. 10—"Anglo-Perkins" with WEAF from New York. 10:30—Special program. 10:45—Organ recital.

WGRH, Clearwater, Fla. (398 Meters)

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Pipe organ recital from Pope Memorial Church; program arranged by Dr. D. A. Dunsmuir; Frederick Hubbard, organist; Ethel Morand Weber, soprano; Mrs. Sheridan, contralto; Mrs. F. S. Barrett, violinist.

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It has all the dignity and all the grace of line and ornament of Chippendale's happiest manner. Its beautiful swan-neck pediment is pierced by the delicate fretwork so characteristic of the master, and the fretted frieze and traceried glazed doors are also highly typical of his design. There are four drawers below the slant-top desk, with the decorative metal mounts similar to the ornate mounts of contemporary French furniture, which Chippendale particularly delighted to use.

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By ROBERT SETH LINDSTROM
Architect

By RALPH FLINT

PH FLINT

in the opposite direction. She denies

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is an entertaining film now showing at one of the Ufa cinemas. As th

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THE HOME FORUM

How the Good Workman Loves His Tools

WE ALWAYS take it as a good sign in a workman that he speaks with affection about the tools of his craft. The carpenter whose fingers do not linger lovingly upon the curved handles of saw and plane, the cobbler who shows no liking for his awl, the blacksmith to whom the anvil is merely a piece of metal, is not the sort of workman we care to employ. It is easy to tell whether a given man does his work, at least in some degree, for love of the work itself, by finding out how he feels and thinks about his tools.

If this holds good for workmen generally, it should apply as well to those who make poems and essays as it does to those who make chairs and shoes and iron tires. For the man of letters also pines a handcraft; he, too, is a manual laborer in some sort, his pen or pencil, typewriter is quite as much a tool as a saw or hammer. There is no reason why he should not be as fond of his tools as any workman whatsoever.

As a matter of fact, he usually is. The man of words looks at inkwells, for example, with an affection that is quite mysterious to one who sees them chiefly on post-office desks. In his admiring eyes an inkwell is no mere container of writing-fluid but a magic spring out of which there is no telling what radiant beauty may arise at any moment to charm the world, or what wealth of wisdom to transform it. He remembers that the plays of Shakespeare came by no other medium, and the Odes of Keats also, and the Declaration of Independence. For that, among other reasons, you will hardly find any true literary workman who is quite indifferent to them.

Now that I think of it, a writing man could scarcely find a more appropriate hobby than that of collecting inkwells of all shapes and sizes and materials and designs—inkwells ancient and modern and medieval, inkwells of the Renaissance, when they were best of all if made of silver and gold, pewter and terra cotta; I should have them plain and figured, ornate and severe, slender and squat, merry and sad. I should never use the same inkwell for prose that I use for writing verse, for really it is absurd to expect to dip a sonnet out of the same pot that one uses for signing checks. But alas! I dip the ink for these present words out of an undistinguished inkwell as can be imagined, a mere cube of glass with a cylindrical hole in the top such as you may see on the tables of one million real estate agents throughout the land. Does this explain anything? If it were of crystal, now, or perhaps of silver, and it had some Hellenic design upon it such as I once saw on an inkwell displayed in a Paris shop, why then—But I recollect that it is an ill workman who finds fault with his tools. Shakespeare, I fancy, nothing better than this, and it seems likely that Chaucer used a cow's horn. Nevertheless, I should like to have

a truly magnificent inkwell, an inkwell in which to write up to, one of which I should never be able to feel quite worthy. Dickens had one such which I have seen at Gad's Hill, and Sir Walter Scott had another, still shown at Abbotsford. Think what they did with them!

With regard to pens I am better provided. I could use a different pen, if I chose, for every day of the week. By another system, I could use one for sonnets, another for odes, a third for free verse, a fourth for essays, a fifth for exceptionally learned articles, a sixth for extremely profound and deep-dwelling disquisitions, and still have a seventh left for such scribbles as this—whatever it may most charitably be called—upon which I am now engaged. And I should have yet another, unbroken to any kind of literary work, whether light-harness or dray, to use merely for the lightest whimsies and the most care-free gamboling about. Here is a plenty of pens, each with its brightly colored wooden stock and cork grip and spring-point nib, so that if I am ever visited by what is called a literary idea it shall not go for lack of the proper tools. (If I do not mention fountain pens, of which I possess three in various stages of disrepair, it is only because I consider them not properly tools but machines, and so unfit for any but the most mental tasks.)

Just as many a man, however, finds, after piling up great wealth, that indigence would have served him almost as well, so I, with these eight pens at my disposal, have done nearly all my writing for these ten years with one of them. Its coat of olive-green is almost worn away, and it has been chewed and bitten down to half its original length during the hundreds of hours I have spent combing the vocabulary for mots justes, but otherwise it is as good as it was when it came from the shop. For all I know, it writes as well. I often wonder how many miles of paper I have pushed it over during this decade, just as Paderewski may wonder how many keys he has pressed down during his fifty years at the piano. With this very pen it was that I wrote . . . O well, never mind what. I withhold the information, dear reader, not in false modesty but only because you might not be much impressed. Suffice it, then, that I wrote the work to which I refer, the work which shall here be nameless, with this very pen. To me, at least, the pen constitutes sufficient title to gratitude and honor. Battered and abbreviated as it is, I regard it as a pen of honor, a veteran, a comrade tried and true.

After this tribute to my friend in olive-green, it is hard to confess that I have retired it to the tray and that I am writing these words with a gray goose quill. Such, however, is the fact. One reason is, no doubt, that I delight in being at the lag end of every procession. The mere fact that no one else uses a quill is almost enough to make me do so. The goose feather seems more natural and simple than any pen of wood and steel. It has been in use for more than a thousand years, the steel pen for hardly more than a hundred. The quill, the "pen" made of feathers, as the German Feder and the French plume do also. And then there is this final point, the quill, when properly used, is the best of all writing instruments. It writes across the page so lightly, as if it were shod with not floundering heavily like a pen of gold nor strutting like a point of steel. And it makes no noise whatever while it runs, nothing that could properly be called a noise—only the faintest sibilant. Words come to it more easily than to other pens, as how should they not from a tool that has been used by every writing man from Isidore Seville far off in the seventh century down to the time of Walter Scott? Something should be allowed, perhaps, for the fact that I bought it at Ludlow in Shropshire—A. E. Housman's Ludlow where "the lads in their hundreds come in to the air," where Milton staged his "Comus," where Butler wrote his "Hudibras." But I should not wish to make too much of this mere accident, for quills are to be had elsewhere in England and Europe. (I have never yet found them in America.) I choose rather to make the facility I find in its use is due to some natural sympathy between us such as I have never yet felt even toward my oldest table companion of wood and steel.

But it would be ungrateful indeed to leave this subject without saying a word for the typewriter, or rather for one typewriter—my own. It is, to be sure, only a machine, but then so is the piano. For purposes of original composition it has never been much good in my hands. Only the quietly stealing and pauseful pen will serve my turn there. As an aid to editors and printers in their patient efforts to discover what authors mean, however, it is indispensable, and I am glad for their sakes, if not for my own, that it exists. This little machine that stands at my elbow ready to transcribe my present words as soon as they are finished—how gladly should I give its name were it not for the prohibition of free advertising!—has been with me longer even than the olive-green pen and has written many more words, I should say, up to date, not less than five million. Furthermore, it has traveled with me upward of twenty thousand miles on land and sea, ever ready, never in the way. What though its space-key is worn half-through, its paint quite gone here and there, its platen hard as rock, its alignment not quite so perfect as in old days? I like it all the more for these marks of our common struggles, our many defeats and our lonely, unheralded triumphs.

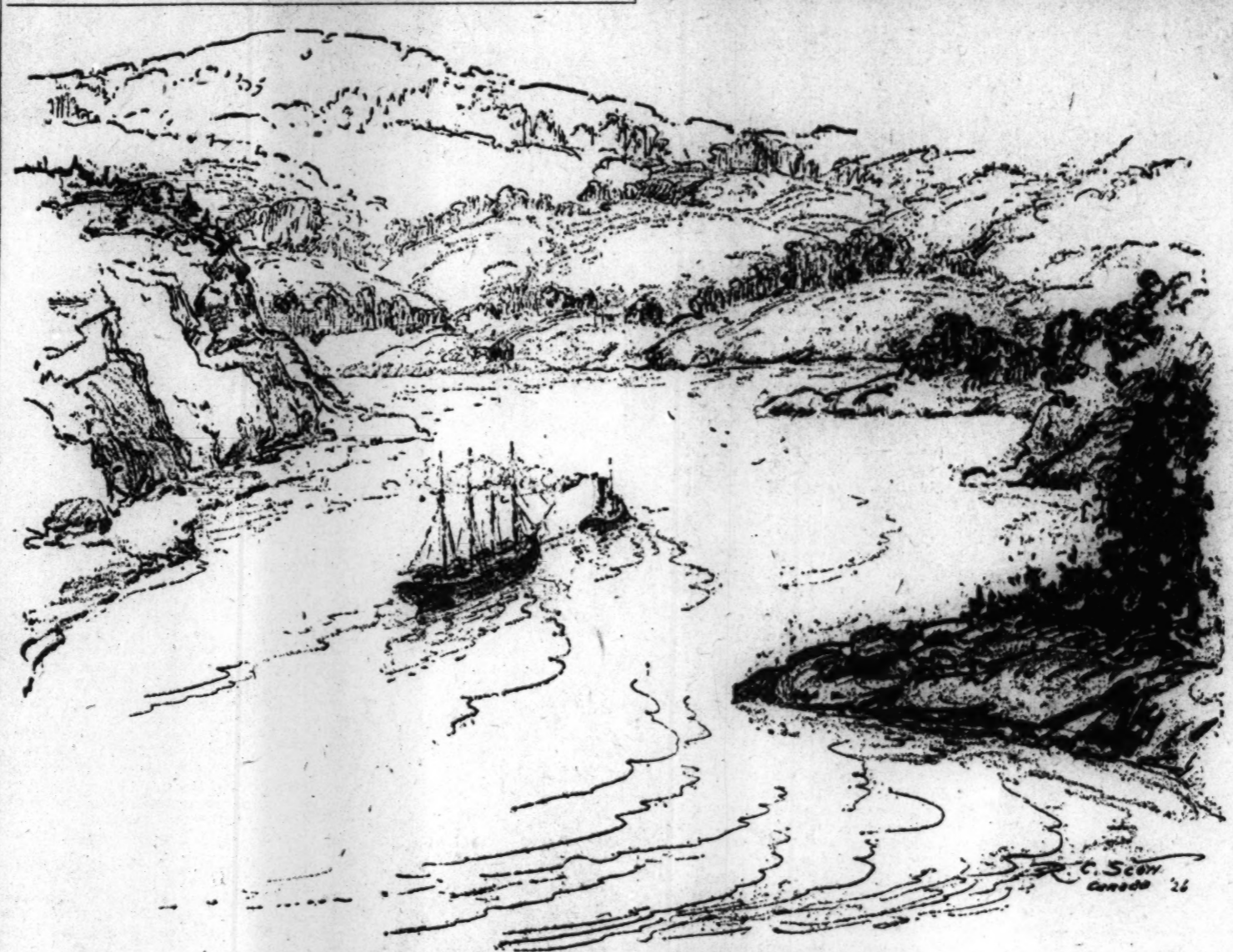
Thus it is that a workman grows to love his tools. O. S.

From Laus Autumnno

With apples comes the smell of burning leaves
Mixed with the spice of fallen fruit, sun hot
And buried with the sharp wings of yellow wasps.
With apples comes the memory of skies
Benevolently blue, and dusty lanes
Where cattle raise about their humble feet
A radiant haze at evening. With them come
The thoughts of homely and familiar things—
New milk, the crowing of the shining cocks,
The blushing of a happy country girl.

But pears bring fancies of a different sort:
Long arbors shadowing a patterned blue
The limbs of statues, and high brick walls,
Where, stiff as an infant in her jewels,
The peached trees take the sunshine, dropping leaves
Upon some peacock's coroneted head.
With pears come thoughts of all things reliquary—
Old ivories, laces, gowns sumptuous and fall,
And families worn by the slow of age,
Down to the rigid skeleton of their pride.

—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in Harper's Magazine.



On the St. Croix River. From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

A St. Croix Panorama

MIDSUMMER—and from a New Brunswick hillside Ralph C. Scott pencils a panorama of alluring loveliness; in the distance the rolling, restful hills of Maine done in varying velvety greens which contrast harmoniously with patches of fragrant spruce and an arching azure sky. From the height of the overhanging hillside a hawk probably could see crossing this Maine-land the great highway that leads from Canada to far-away Florida, but from the hillside vantage spot it is invisible.

The only note recalling the busy mart of men is the four-masted sailing vessel in the St. Croix River foreground. Calais bound, and burdened with soft coal from Virginia, this deep-water survivor of the days

God's Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poet, Sydney Lanier, looking across and beyond the wide ranges of his beloved Georgia marshes, gained a sense of the greatness of God, which he expressed in one of the most beautiful of his poems, a part of which reads:

"As the marsh-bird builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God;
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-bird flies
In the freedom that fills the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies."

So all down the ages, with a longing for something permanent and eternal, amidst the turmoil of human existence, men have reached out to some power outside of the material to comfort them and heal them of their sorrow and pain. Thus did the Psalmist sing: "My soul longeth, yes, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God," going on to declare his confidence that this longing would be satisfied: "Yes, the sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, ever thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King, and my God." The altars that have been erected for the worship of God have changed through the years, but the same eternal Love that marks even the sparrow's fall will always meet the need of every heart that hungers and thirsts for a more satisfying knowledge of God.

The trend of thought in these modern days is toward a practical religion. The old creeds and dogmas no longer satisfy the spiritual aspirations of those who are reaching out for a larger thought of God. The religion today must be one which will satisfy both the head and the heart, and which will be of practical help in the discords of human experience; it must give an understanding of the greatness of God, who thus will become "a very present help in trouble." It must be like the house built upon a rock, to which Jesus referred when he said, "And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not."

Mary Baker Eddy in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 232) says: "This age is reaching out towards the perfect Principle of things; is pushing towards perfection in art, invention, and manufacture. Why, then, should religion be stereotyped, and we not obtain a more perfect and practical Christianity?" And in the

next paragraph she continues, "Spirit is omnipotent; hence a more spiritual Christianity will be one having more power, having perfected in Science that most important of all arts—'healing.' It is because Christian Science is the demonstrable knowledge of the greatness of God that it has restored to Christianity the lost art of healing. There have been many noble philosophies which have taught men courage and fortitude, that they might endure suffering, but the revelation of Christian Science alone gives the spiritual understanding of God by which suffering can be destroyed. In the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is given the following definition of God (p. 587): "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

The revelation of the greatness of God would not be complete if it did not include His creation, man, who, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, is made in God's image and likeness and has dominion over all the earth. This man is spiritual, not material; and it is the understanding of perfect God and perfect man which heals the sick and the sorrowing, binds up the broken-hearted, and reforms the sinner. God includes man in His image and likeness; and this knowledge of God and man enables us to overcome all that is unlike God, until we awake in His likeness.

For long it was believed that the earth was flat and that the sun traveled from east to west as the material senses testified. While this human belief made no difference whatever to the motion of the earth around the sun, it did make a great difference to some of those who were ignorant of these facts about the earth's motion. Because of their ignorance, they were prevented from taking many advanced steps toward freedom. But as men discovered the facts about the earth and its motion round the sun, so on its own axis, other discoveries were made, leading to still further progress along many lines. Similarly, as men understand the truth about God, they experience greater freedom. At every advancing step which brings them nearer Truth and into their God-given dominion, they can cry aloud, "How great a God is our God."

The Secret

The secret of friendship is just the secret of all spiritual blessing. The way to get is to give. The selfish in the end can never get anything but selfishness. The hard and hardness everywhere. As you mete, it is meted out to you.—Hugh Black, in "Friendship."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret of Butternut Valley

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

YOU oughtn't to have talked to your mother like that," Aunt Hattie remarked, setting the dishes into the pan. "But it's true—in so bored with this little town," Margaret declared in a quivering voice. "No business to let yourself be. Your mother loves it, and so did you before you went away to school. Besides, you know your mother's just dreamed of this summer with you home here on the old place before you leave for college. Four years was a long time for her to let Grandma Ralton have you." Aunt Hattie pushed the glasses toward Margaret's end of the kitchen table. "One summer is little enough to spend sharing all the advantages you're supposed to have. Though I must confess, Margaret," and she scalded the plates vigorously, "it's a fashionable boarding school and vacations traveling always make such a snob out of a girl that she can't live any more in her own home town. I'm glad I had to go without."

Margaret caught a splashing tear with the border of her dish towel. "You haven't any idea what it's like, Aunt Hattie," she objected hotly. "Four summers in Europe and winter trips to the South and wonderful years at Knollslea Hall with all my friends. Here it's so lonely!"

"What about Janet Howe?" You and she used to be good friends. She's genuine—Janet is. And there are plenty of other girls of your age. There's no need to be lonely."

"Can't help it. I feel imprisoned in Morrisville and I can't stand it!" Then, bursting into tears, Margaret Ralton, recently captain of her basketball team and president of her graduating class, flared out of the low farmhouse kitchen and flung herself into the hammock under the butternut trees to sob.

Janet Howe

Some minutes later, on looking up, she saw Janet Howe on the front steps talking to Mrs. Ralton. Janet had been Margaret's best friend before Knollslea days, but gradually Margaret had let the friendship drop. "Hello, Jane," she called. "Another cake?"

"Yes—just a simple one." After an affectionate good-bye to Mrs. Ralton, Janet was walking briskly toward the gate when, glancing at Margaret, she noticed her evident unhappiness. She came shyly over to the hammock.

"We missed you at the village hall the other night. The summer people from Star Lake Lodge were there so I thought you might come."

"I didn't want to. Small-town programs just bore me." Even as Margaret replied she knew that disparaging an entertainment which might mean much to Janet was poor sportsmanship.

"Janet received this in silence, but the flash in her dark eyes quickly softened to velvet. 'I suppose you're busy anyway, writing to all your school friends,' she said gently. 'Well, I must go—no bread for supper.'"

But Margaret wanted companionship, even though she was still thinking chiefly of herself. "Do stay and talk," she begged. "I'm so lonely! The girls I go with all write about their yachting and house parties, while I'm just marooned here." Tears of self pity filled her eyes again.

"I suppose Morrisville does seem tame to you," Janet replied slowly, "but it's a sweet old town, and we

girls have always had fun here. You did, too, Margaret."

"Oh yes, once. But everything's different now."

"Butternut Valley Farm is a dream," Janet stammered. "And your mother is a darling. But I must go to the village. Come with me, Margaret. The stroll will do you good."

Margaret accepted. After all, it was something to do. But as they followed the shaded brick walk past smooth lawns and comfortable homes she could think only of the hotel dances on the terrace overlooking Lake Geneva, Switzerland; of the farweld singing, arm-linked with classmates, beneath campus elms at Knollslea. Janet, on the other hand, was full of greetings for people sitting on their porches or working in their gardens. Suddenly she exclaimed:

"There are the girls! Look—on the DeLaford's veranda!" and waved happily at them.

"Come on up," called Lucile DeLaford.

"Please do, Margaret," Janet urged, and they joined the party.

Most of them were known to Margaret—Thelma Brackett, Helen Hart, Marion Todd—and the rest, but two were recent arrivals in Morrisville. Janet introduced these Lawrence girls, eager-eyed twins, who took in Margaret's charming apricot sport dress and fluffy crown of light hair with quiet delight. "The Lawrences have taken Sunset Hill Farm," Janet explained. "Remember the moonlight picnic we had there? Margaret and I were still having them and still gathering hickory nuts."

Margaret saw the chance Janet was giving her. If she took it those good times she had dreamed of would begin again. For a second her dark blue eyes lit up and she was her radiant self. Then the self-centered habits of the past month gripped her. She replied with a formal smile, letting her chance pass.

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Janet spoke little on the way home. Margaret's conversation on the DeLaford's porch had concerned things the girls knew nothing about—Paris, the Uffizi Galleries, gay times at boarding school—and being fair, Margaret owned to herself as they strolled along that she had not been trying to share her experiences but had rather been pointing out to the girls the difference between their life and hers. Margaret wished she could tell Janet she was sorry. They paused at the gate.

"Thank you for coming," Janet said sincerely, her brown eyes meeting Margaret's dark blue ones. "And I hope you won't mind that the girls seemed stiff. They just felt shy, perhaps, at knowing someone who has done so much for them. I'm sure you must tell me heaps about your wonderful times. I'd love it. I'm so ignorant I need to learn about places and paintings. I've always longed to play basketball, too," she added wistfully, "but there was no one at our little school who could teach us. I've been proud that you were captain of your team and assistant coach, Margaret. Good-bye, until next time."

Margaret trudged into the house and dropped to a footstool by her mother's chair. "Why is Janet in the telephone office when she doesn't have to work?" she asked. Her mother looked down with shining eyes.

"Janet hopes to enter the State University a year from now," she

said. "She did not want to take the money from her family when there were younger ones to educate. So she's earning it, and she has won a scholarship. She is studying in the evenings under college guidance, and next year she will be ready."

"How splendid! Funny she didn't tell me."

"No doubt you didn't give her a chance," Aunt Hattie called from the dining-room. "She was probably hearing all about your dreary summer and how much grander your life was abroad."

"Please, Hattie," Mrs. Ralton protested; and later she found opportunity to say, "Your Aunt Hattie loves you dearly, Margaret. Remember, though, that she's not had any of the good times you seem to have taken for granted. Since she was your age she has taught faithfully in her little country school."

That night Margaret lay long awake thinking matters over, and thus it was that the next morning, followed by an escort of expectant white chickens, she trod the flagging to the barn in a new humility and gratitude. When she returned, she found Janet cuddling the kitten on the back steps and patting Prince.

The picnic supper

"I stopped on my way to the office to say that the girls are going out to the Lawrence's farm for a picnic supper tonight," Janet began, "and there's to be a taffy pull afterwards in the hickory grove. Won't you come, Margaret? You might see—mean, I'd like having you, and the walk home in the moonlight will be nice. I think." She ended suddenly, confused by Margaret's look.

"Do the girls really want me?" Margaret asked searchingly. Janet hesitated.

"They told me to ask you," she replied truthfully. "I want you so much. I can't go in time for supper, but I can be there for the taffy pull."

"Thanks," Margaret answered slowly, scratching Prince's recumbent figure with the garden rake, "but I don't believe I'll go."

"Of course it isn't like the parties you're used to," Janet ventured. "The girls are dear, though, and the sunsets from that hill you keep referring to are just what I need. I'm surrounded by great grandeur and such luxury as we are able to picture to ourselves only after reading 'The Arabian Nights,' with innumerable adept servants to do his bidding, yet he had only unscrupulous, cunning counselors to advise him. Perhaps among the many persons with whom he came in daily contact there was but one who was his friend, the inexperienced, sweet 13-year-old girl whose father had been 'The Dreamer.' Therefore it may be that we should pity this young king."

Her interest we cannot withhold from him because strange circumstances have brought it to pass that though he was a king 1300 years before the time of Christ Jesus, we may see the actual robes, adorned with gold and jewels, which he wore, the gold-laden chariot in which he drove, the little figures that represent in true replica his bakers, dancers, barbers, charioteers—we may see all the actual things among which he lived, which he enjoyed, and with which he wiled away his leisure hours 3000 years ago.

WHO WAS HE?

customers, and as soon as she gets a new one, she puts down his name, address and telephone number in a notebook. Then, whenever she has a supply of candy, she calls up some of her patrons whom she believes might be ready to buy. The result is usually a few orders, and she fills them promptly and delivers them herself, or sends them by parcel post. Much of her candy is sold to the men at the lumber camp near the town, and she makes frequent visits to the camp, disposing of from 10 to 20 boxes of her confection every time. Most people enjoy candy, she says, and they will buy readily, if it is good and the price is right. Last year she made a clear profit of \$50 with her candy.

Here is an opportunity for girls to earn some pocket money. Learn to make an excellent candy of some popular kind, put it up in attractive boxes, and sell it by the same method that Birdie Fransen employs. Set your price according to the prices charged for similar candy in your town.

The Adventures of Waddles

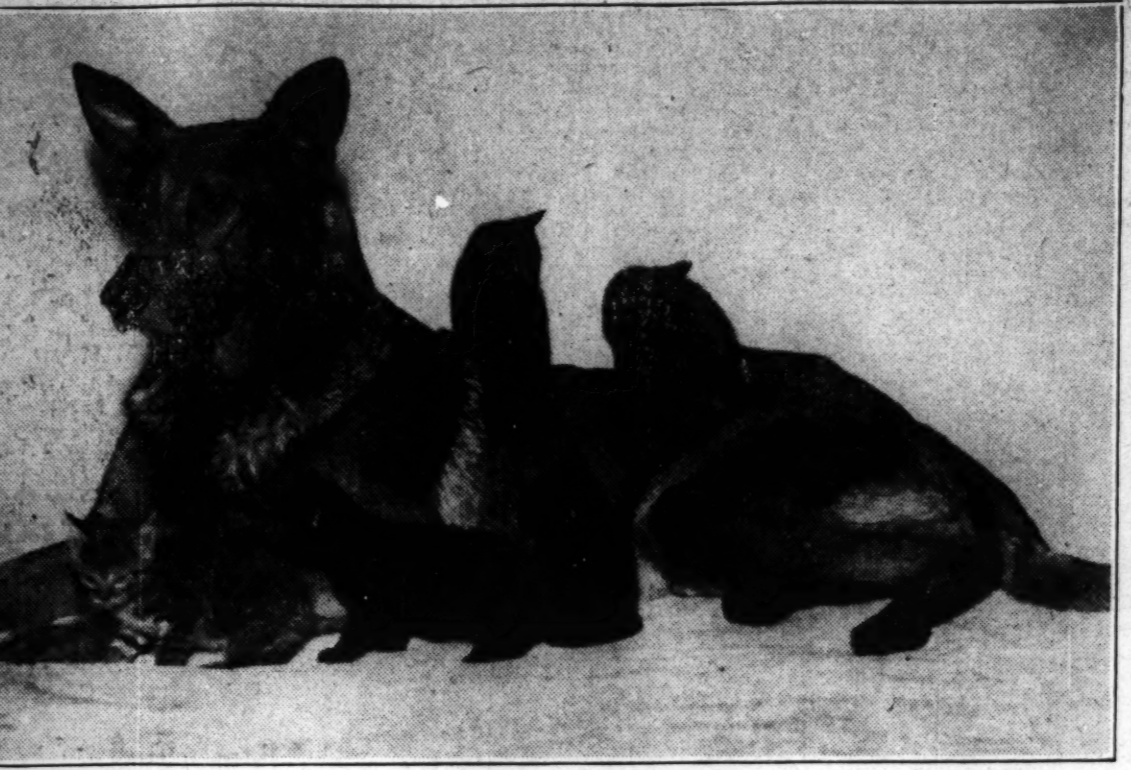


THE COACH'S SUMMONS, WHEN IT CAME, FOUND ME QUITE FIT TO PLAY THE GAME.

AS HALFBACK FOR THE DRAKEVILLE 17, I SHOWED THE FANS WHAT SPEED CAN DO.

THE GAME WAS OURS AN HOUR OR MORE, WHEN BING! THE GANDERS TIED THE SCORE.

BUT JUST BEFORE THE FINAL GUN I KICKED A GOAL AND DRAKEVILLE WON.



Amix, the Second Largest Police Dog in the World, is the Gracious Foster-Father of the Five Little Motherless Kittens Shown Here. He Allows the Babies to Romp, Roam, and Slumber Upon Him, Apparently Enjoying Their Antics, and They in Turn Love Their Powerful Protector and Guardian.

The Kurdistan Rug

THERE was no light in the cozy living room but the ruddy glow of the fire. There was no sound but the gentle ticking of the tall clock in the corner, whose hands indicated that the time was nearly midnight. A breath of expectancy seemed to hang in the air, and the reason for it was that a stranger was in the room.

The newcomer was none other than the lovely rug which lay warmly before the hearth. All the other furniture in the room was anxious to start conversation, but it was up to the wood-basket to begin. It had always been the rule in this little room that whenever a stranger was brought here, the piece of furniture nearest the newcomer was to address him and lead him to talk of himself. The wood-basket was undeniably nearest to the new rug.

The clock struck midnight—12 solemn notes.

You look very comfortable stretched out there before the fire," said the wood-basket kindly as the last tone died away. "Are you glad to be here?"

"Yes, very," returned the rug. "The heat reminds me of the warmth of my native land."

"That is pleasant," said the basket. "May I ask what is your native land?"

"I am from Kurdistan," said the rug. There was a long pause. The wood-basket wondered if it were going to have to admit that it was ignorant of the existence of the place. But the Chinese paper knife came to the rescue. "That's part of Persia, isn't it? I used to hear of it in China."

A Long Voyage

"Not long after, I was purchased by an American buyer, who brought me to this country tightly packed in a bale with many others. We were distributed to dry goods stores and furniture stores all over the continent. That is how I happen to be here in this delightful room so far from home. I am warmer now than I have been since I left Persia five months ago."

There was a long pause, then the tall clock chimed 12:30 in a tone of deep appreciation and approval.

"Very interesting," said the well-worn armchair, "and very kind of you to tell us."

"How glad we shall be," said the wood-basket, "to have your tales of Kurdistan to interest us during the long winter nights that are coming."

Q. What night is the longest in the year?

A. A fortnight.

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To Australia by Air

HIS week brought the news of another great flight, that of Alan Cobham of Great Britain, who last Friday was welcomed home after his long and arduous trip to Australia and back. Mr. Cobham set out from the little old town of Rochester on the Medway last June, and the story of his flight is full of incidents and adventures which called for great courage, patience, and perseverance. He flew through the scorching heat across the burning sands of the Arabian desert; in India, he encountered the monsoon; and once, after being driven into a tempestuous sea and making a landing, he lived for a day or two a kind of Robinson Crusoe existence.

This is the third successful long-distance flight made by Mr. Cobham: the first was from London to Rangoon and back; the second, from London to Cape Town and back; and the third, the Australian adventure. He is an aviator who never indulges in spectacular stunts. His main idea is to show that flying can be a safe and sure means of communication between the different countries of the British Empire, and for this reason he makes it his business to gain information as to the possibilities of establishing big air navigation lines.

It is easy to trace Mr. Cobham's route by taking your atlas and finding the cities at which he landed on his out-going trip. These were: Athens, Baghdad, Basra, Baku, Bandar-Abbas, Bahawalpur, Karachi, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Victoria Point, Penang, Singapore, Muntok, Batavia, Surabaya, Bima, Koe-pang, Port Darwin, Charleville and Sydney.

Erie Canal Centenary

The one hundredth birthday of the Erie Canal is being celebrated today by a water pageant on the Hudson River. There will be a parade of craft of every description, from modern airplanes and battleships of the United States Navy to some of the ancient canal boats and tugs which in the old days plied up and down the canal.

There will also be a reproduction of the "Marriage of the Waters," which took place 100 years ago on the deck of the old Seneca Chief when Governor De Witt Clinton poured a bucket of Lake Erie water into New York harbor.

The Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River, is one of the famous canals of the world, and played a leading part in the early history of American commerce.

Sea Scouts in India

For the first time India has a troop of Sea Scouts organized in Madras. The most interesting point about this troop is that in English, Hindi, and Muhammadan boys are to be found working and playing side by side. The Scoutmasters of the troop realize the importance of international brotherhood, and are doing their part by helping these boys to an understanding and appreciation of one another.

Mapping the Double Stars

Prof. William J. Hussey of the University of Michigan, accompanied by Prof. Richard A. Rossiter, is about to set out on an astronomical expedition planned nearly 10 years ago. The expedition is to map the double stars.

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EDUCATIONAL

Growth of Bible Reading in the Schools

By WILLIAM ROSS HOOD
Author of United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1922, No. 15, "The Bible in the Public Schools."

WHAT appears to have been the first important legal dispute over the reading of the Bible in the public schools was one in Massachusetts in 1846. In a case in the courts of that State the right of a town school board to require that the schools be opened each morning with Scripture reading and prayer was questioned, and the case went to the Supreme Court on appeal. The latter court sustained the power of school boards to enforce such a rule. Since this decision was rendered several other states have had in their courts questions involving the legality of Bible reading in the schools, and there have been legislative enactments on the subject in about one-third of the states.

With reference to present practice, the various states may be divided into five classes or groups as follows: (1) Those whose laws require that the Bible be read in the schools at stated times; (2) those in which Bible reading in the schools is permitted by specific statutory sanction; (3) those in which it is permitted under general terms of the law or by common consent; (4) those in which stated Bible reading in the public schools is of doubtful legality; and (5) those in which such reading is not permitted.

When First Required
Massachusetts was the first of the states to pass a law requiring that the Bible be read in the public schools; its first legislative act directing that Bible reading be included in the daily school program was passed in 1855. The other 10 states of the first group have enacted their compulsory laws within the last 15 years. The 10, with the years of adoption of their respective Bible reading requirements, are: Pennsylvania, 1913; Tennessee, 1915; New Jersey, 1916; Alabama, 1919; Georgia, 1921; Delaware, 1923; Maine, 1923; Kentucky, 1924; Florida, 1925; Idaho, 1925.

Here is indubitable evidence that the practice of reading the Bible in the public schools is growing in popular favor. Ten states in little more than 16 years have legally fixed its reading in the school program. Additional evidence of the same trend will be seen in a number of court decisions involving the legality of the use of the Bible in the schools. A majority of these decisions have been favorable to such use.

Exclusive of Massachusetts, whose court decision has already been mentioned, there are three states of the first group whose supreme courts have delivered opinions on Bible reading in the public schools, and all of these have been favorable. The Maine Supreme Court held it not unconstitutional for a school board to require that the Bible be read in the schools, and, in Georgia, the Kentucky cases its reading was declared not "sectarian instruction" within the meaning of the Constitution of those two states. While not belonging to Group 1, as the states are here classified, Texas is a third State whose Supreme Court has decided that the Bible is not a sectarian book. But an Illinois decision runs to the contrary.

Laws of the compulsory kind are generally alike in that their intent is to require daily readings from the Bible, but in some other phases there is want of likeness. Alabama, for example, prescribes "readings from the Holy Bible," Texas, "at least five verses from the portion of the Bible known as the Old Testament"; Pennsylvania, "at least 10 verses from the Holy Bible." Several states provide for excusing from attendance upon the reading exercises all pupils whose parents so request. It is also provided in some cases that no comment shall be made upon the passage read.

Six Permitting
There are six states whose laws expressly permit Bible reading in the schools. These constitute the second group; they are Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota. In Iowa and Kansas there have been court decisions favorable to the use of the Bible in the schools. The laws of this group of states would seem to indicate the intent of the legislatures concerned to safeguard the Scriptures placed exclusion under interpretation placed upon constitutional or statutory inhibition of religious or sectarian

teaching. For example, the North Dakota law declares: "The Bible shall not be deemed a sectarian book. It shall not be excluded from any public school."

The largest group of states under the classification made here comprises those whose statutes are silent on Bible reading in the schools, but in whose schools it is permitted under general terms of the law or by common consent. In this group are 29 states and the District of Columbia. The following belong here:

Arkansas North Carolina
Colorado Ohio
Connecticut Oregon
Maryland Rhode Island
Mississippi South Carolina
Missouri Texas
Montana Utah
New Hampshire Vermont
New Mexico West Virginia

In four of these states—Nebraska, Ohio, Texas and Vermont—common consent has been in greater or less degree reinforced by favorable court decisions.

States in this article classified as doubtful are California and Michigan. In the former, the Supreme Court decided that any version of the Bible may be placed in public school libraries but did not decide whether the Bible reading as a part of the school exercises is in contravention of law. The Michigan court held, in a particular case before it, that the reading of Bible stories emphasizing "moral precepts" is not unconstitutional, if the reader makes no comment and pupils are permitted to absent themselves, but the decision was inconclusive with regard to some other aspects of the matter. However, notwithstanding this uncertain

decision, the Scriptures are read in many schools of this State.

There are nine states in which Bible reading at stated times in the public schools is not permitted. Under the ruling of the Arizona State Board of Education, pupils in that State may not be given religious instruction in school hours, and in Wyoming a clause of the State Constitution is widely understood to prohibit any requirement that children attend religious exercises or instruction in the schools.

In an Illinois Supreme Court decision, reading the Bible in the schools was held to be "sectarian instruction." A Louisiana decision declared Bible reading to be a discrimination against the Jews, where both Old and New Testaments are read, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court said in a case before it that stated reading of the Bible in the schools is sectarian instruction within the meaning of the Constitution of that State.

In two states, Minnesota and Washington, opinions of attorney-generals have been adverse to Bible reading in the schools. Under the Nevada Constitution, any school district which permits "instruction of a sectarian character" forfeits its share of the state school fund, and this has been construed as barring the use of the Bible.

In a decision rendered in 1872, the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction ruled that there was no authority in the law of that State for using any portion of the regular school hours to conduct religious exercises at which the attendance of pupils was made compulsory. This ruling is still in effect, but the charter of the City of New York permits Bible reading in the public schools of that city.

Reacting the extent to which the Bible is used in the public schools of the country, it may be assumed that in the 11 states having compulsory laws the Bible is generally read, and that the practice varies in the 26 states where its reading is merely permissible. According to data published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1923, of the states where Bible reading was permissible there were only four or five in which little effort was paid to it. In all other states of that group it was widely read. For the nine states where court decisions and other authoritative opinion were adverse to the use of the Bible in the schools, reports were, of course, unfavorable to the reading of it.

See The
Christian
Science
Monitor of
October 1, 2

See The
Christian
Science
Monitor of
October 4, 5

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

TO WHAT degree do you think Alan Cobham, the English aviator, in his three flights, London to Burma, London to South Africa and London to Australia, has proved that travel by air can be made safely, speedily and cheaply?

Does the fact that only one motor was used on each trip indicate that motor design has reached such a point of dependability that air travel concerns would be justified in promoting it on the basis of safety?

In your opinion, will speed by air ever make up for the comfort, enjoyment of changing environment, and companionship of travel by steamship and train?

IS BUSINESS really good, with the United States on a firm footing of prosperity, with little unemployment and with wages high, as members of the American Bankers' Association report, and will this prosperity continue?

Do you consider that agriculture compares favorably with industry in this prosperity, and how do you reconcile the importation of steel from Germany and of cement in large quantities from Belgium with this prosperity?

In your opinion, are bankers good judges, or are they inclined to err in mistaking banking prosperity for general business activity? Do you think their views present a true picture of how the man in the street is getting along?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put to you in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Get Parents to Polls as Civic Lesson

AS A lesson in civic service, children of the Detroit public schools are being enlisted in the campaign to get the vote this fall. A competition among schools to determine which group of children has the greatest success in persuading their elders to go to the polls on election day has been begun, under the auspices of the Detroit Board of Commerce, other civic organizations, and the Detroit Board of Education.

Possession of a "bronze replica of St. Gaudens' statue of Lincoln," loaned by Henry M. Leland, prominent Detroit manufacturer, will be given each year to the school representing the precinct which returns the largest percentage of votes. The results of each election will be tabulated by the department of social science of the public schools and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

In announcing the contest the Detroit Board of Education declares that "there has been a general neglect on the part of voters to perform their greatest civic duty by going to the polls at every primary and general election." They feel that the best way to remedy this neglect is to have school children impress upon their parents and other residents of

their neighborhoods the significance and importance of casting the ballot at all elections.

Each elementary school has been supplied with a map showing the various wards and precincts. At the lower left-hand corner it recorded the total number of voters registered in the particular precinct in which the school is located, as well as the voting boundaries.

This contest is the outgrowth of school elections which have been held simultaneously with city, state, and national elections during the past five years. These school elections are intended by the Detroit Board of Education to help pupils come to a realization of their part in community and national responsibility as well as the importance of active and intelligent use of the franchise.

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English Exchange Teacher Values Visit in Australia

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE educational advantages derived by those who avail themselves of the scheme whereby teachers of one country exchange schools for a period of seven months, cannot be overestimated. Miss Cox, a London teacher who visited Australia under the exchange system and taught in various state schools for a period of seven months, emphasizes the cordial welcome given her both at the schools and by the Australian people. When relating her experiences she said: "I went straight into the staff, and the teachers made me feel that I was one of themselves."

The two outstanding characteristics which impressed her in the elementary schools of Australia were the size of the schools and the uniformity of their syllabus. "In each department," she said, "there may be as many as 1000 children, and it is not possible to get so closely into touch with pupils as in our own smaller schools." Miss Cox considers it debatable whether the advantages derived by the pupil from the one syllabus system—which eliminates disruption in work through change of school—compensates for the loss of initiative inseparable from adherence to a hard and fast curriculum, which allows of no modification to suit district requirements. But success in the "qualifying certificate"—a household term in Australia—cannot be jeopardized by elasticity in the syllabus, and even the most isolated bush school must fall in line with the requirements of the state.

"Australian children have much better chances than our children," said Miss Cox. "No child is debarred from attending the high school and passing on to the university if he has the ability to do so." To a great

extent the "qualifying certificate" determines the future of the Australian child. Whether rich or poor he cannot gain access to the high school unless he reaches the standard required. Children who fail to secure a high-school pass continue their education in schools which provide commercial and domestic science training. "Difficulties which become serious impediments in England do not exist in Australia," said Miss Cox. "For instance, the state railways issue free passes to all children traveling to and from school, and there are no extremes of poverty comparable with those met with in slum districts in England."

"When I visited a school in a poor locality in Sydney," Miss Cox continued, "I remarked on the splendid condition of the children. All looked well fed and well clad. I was told that the school clothes the children when necessary. I found that the best schools in Sydney, as regards building and equipment, were to be found in the poorest districts."

Although there is uniformity of syllabus in Australia, experiment in method is encouraged. During Miss Cox's visit open demonstrations to teachers were in progress at Drummoyle School, where a member of the staff had evolved a new system of teaching numbers throughout the school.

The pupils, Miss Cox found more

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These Three Boys Are Fond of Playing Among the Hives Where the Bees Work All Day Long Making and Storing Honey. Each Has a Piece of Comb in His Hand; But the Working Bees, Singing Funny Songs Around Their Heads, Do Not Seem to Mind Letting Them Take All the Honey They Can Eat. The Flowers Have Plenty More; and When Winter Comes, the Bees Have Not Stored Enough. Their Young Friends, the Boys, Will Not Forget to Put Sugar and Water, or Old Honeycombs, into the Hives. These Boys Know That They Should Not Run Away From Bees, Scream at Them, or Slip at Them. Most of All, They Have Found No Need to Do Such Things. Both the Bees and the Boys, Therefore, Enjoy Perfect Freedom.

English Exchange Teacher Values Visit in Australia

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

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Educational Policy in Summer Study

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

CERTAIN clear developments in educational policy with respect to summer study appeared in Chicago during the season just past. Attending the summer session in the Chicago high schools no longer carries with it the stigma of being a dullard who could not keep up with the rest of the class. About 89 per cent of the 12,168 high school students this summer were taking either one or two subjects in advanced work. A few years ago the summer schools were run as "fun-eral" schools, but there were too many who wanted to save time in their school work, or who had been compelled to be out during regular school time. Gradually the change came about.

Each student may take either one or two subjects, paying \$4 a subject. Possibly the tuition has something to do with the fact that most of the students do very satisfactory work during the summer term. The school day was lengthened this year to five hours.

In the elementary grades the situation is different. Only those who failed during the preceding semester are allowed to attend the summer review school of eight weeks. The schools this summer had an enrollment of only 3790, a little more than half of the attendance last summer. The attitude of the superintendent favoring a reduction in the number of failures has had much to do with the lowered attendance this year.

Here the great need is for an opportunity for the over-achiever to advance and physically competent to forge ahead during the summer. The objection that has been raised is that the child cannot in eight weeks during the summer accomplish the work ordinarily planned for 20 weeks. But already there is discussion as to dividing the year into four terms so that the summer term will approximate the regular terms in length and thus better provide for the new work.

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Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 7)

program. 8-Specialty. 9-New York program. 10-Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 11-30-Dance program. Nanticoke orchestra.

WMAZ, Milwaukee, Wis. (861 Meters)
7 p. m.-Sport review. 10-Classical studio program.

WMBZ, Chicago, Ill. (865 Meters)
7 p. m.-Old time songs. 8-Popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (817 Meters)
8 p. m.-Dinner concert. 8 to 12-Studio dance and theater program.

KTW, Chicago, Ill. (884 Meters)
8:30 p. m.-Dinner concert by Jocka DeBary and his orchestra. 8-Program by master artists. 10:30-Congress carnival. 12-Time signals and weather report.

WEH, Chicago, Ill. (878 Meters)
7 p. m.-Dinner concert. 8-Dance music. 12:30-Specialties.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (845 Meters)
8:30 p. m.-Superior program; board of trade summary. 9-George and the orchestra. 10-Maurice Sherman's orchestra. 11-Organ concert. 12-Rae and Les. 8:30-Maurice Sherman's orchestra. 9-Organ concert. 10-Rae and Les. 12-Rae and Les.

WJZ, Newseers, Ill. (888 Meters)
8:45 p. m.-Dinner concert; Palmer Symphony Players. 9-See by the Newpaper. 10-Palmer Victorians. 11-Music by children. 12-Palmer Victorians. 12:30-Settin' Up Hour.

WMAZ, Louisville, Ky. (499 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.-Musical program; official central standard time announced.

WMA, Nashville, Tenn. (288 Meters)
7 p. m.-Dinner concert. 7:45-Bedtime story. 8-Musical program. 10-Studio program. 10:30-Organ recital.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.-Concert. 10:45-Special feature concert program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (584 Meters)
6:30 p. m.-Dinner concert on the organ. 7-Courtesy musical program. 8-Special program. 9-Musical program. 10-Music Lovers' hour.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (866 Meters)
8 p. m.-Marketgram; the Tell-Me-Story Lady. 8:30-Variety musical program. 9-Anglo-Persians from New York. 11:45-Ted Wren's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Wren; Earl Coleman's orchestra.

WOF, Jefferson City, Ill. (441 Meters)
7 p. m.-Evening market hour. 8-Lecture. 8:20-Musical program. 11-Dance music.

WHD, Des Moines, Ia. (524 Meters)
7:30 p. m.-Pittsburgh and his Younger orchestra. 8-Musical program. 11-Dance music.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (388 Meters)
8:15 p. m.-Dinner concert. 8-Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (584 Meters)
8 p. m.-Music review. 8:40-Baseball scores. 9-Musical program. 10-Organ recital. 11-Studio program.

KYDM, Beaumont, Tex. (814 Meters)
7 p. m.-Children's program. 8 to 10-Band concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
8:30 p. m.-Choral Club. 8:30-Choral Club.

WBAF, Fort Worth, Tex. (474 Meters)
7:30 p. m.-Panther Hawaiian Trio. 9:30-Musical program. 11-Variety program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KOA, Denver, Colo. (882 Meters)
6 p. m.-News bulletin. 6:30-Dinner concert. Brown string orchestra. 7:30-Preview of international Sunday school lesson. 8-Instrumental selections. 8:35-Studio program of orchestra music and soloists.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KNRY, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
7:30 p. m.-Talk on "Vegetables for the Dairy Table" by P. A. Boying, professor of Agronomy, the University of British Columbia. 8-Organ recital. 9-Studio program; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Paul present Miss Iva McLeod and Miss Helen McLeod in a violin and song recital, assisted by Miss Jessie McLeod, pianist. 10:30-Program of popular dance music and soloists.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (884 Meters)
8:30 p. m.-Studio program. 10-Dance music.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (584 Meters)
7:30 p. m.-Campus news and radio-grams. 7:30-Lecture courses.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.-Dinner concert; baseball scores. 7:30-Weather and market news. 8-Musical entertainment. 10 to 11:30-Old time favorites.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (439 Meters)
6:30 p. m.-States orchestra. 7-"Sports-on-the-Air" by Harry B. Smith. 7:30-Business and Investment News. 8-Chamber of Commerce talk on "Industrial San Francisco." 8:30-Studio program. 10-States Orchestra. 11-Dance music.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (484 Meters)
9 to 12 p. m.-Dance program by "Bob" Beal and his Clevermont Orchestra; studio program; intermission solos will be rendered by various members of the orchestra continuously during the evening.

KXK, Hollywood, Calif. (487 Meters)
7 p. m.-Feature program. 8 to 12-Courtesy programs.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.-Children's period. 8-News items and musical program. 10-Dance music.

KPON, Long Beach, Calif. (398 Meters)
8 p. m.-Dinner concert. Organ recital. 8:15-Musical program. 9:15-Concert orchestra. 10-Elks frolic.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANIST
Pupils accepted. Tel. Waltham 8245. 5 Charles Street, New York City.

FRANK LEE SHORT-Vocal resonance and public speaking. 15 years' experience. Room 525, 500 O. A. New York City. Phone 884 (Lafayette).

GRACE KENT, A. G. O., teacher of piano, organ, theory; capable and conscientious instruction; accompanist, coach. 300 Cathedral Parkway, New York City. Tel. Academy 5655.

JEWELERS
DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. Wm. L. H. 1115 Fifth Ave. at 6th St., New York. Vanderbilt 8028.

DOGS FOR SALE
Two thoroughbred German police dogs, one full grown and one three months old; will sell me or for reasonable. Call Waltham 1675-W.

PIANO TUNING
PIANOS TUNED—22
Expert tuning. 400 Broadway, 400 Broadway, Boston.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—A home of comfort in a joy forever. See this huge on hollow tile home, set back from the street in a beautiful spot within 3 minutes' walk of the station. If you desire privacy and convenience, this is it. The house contains open porch, center hall, living room, dining room, sun room, kitchen, maid's room and bath, 8 bedrooms, 2 tile baths, large sleeping porch and storage attic. Three-car garage. The plot contains about one-half acre, more artistically shrubbed and laid out. Do not look further before you see this fine home. Price \$185,000 on terms. Phone Larchmont 623, or see first office on right.

THOMAS B. SUTTON
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—\$3500 cash and \$1000 a month buys well built home in North Broadway section. For circle, bedrooms, tiled bath, extra lavatory, vacuum heat, fireplace, screened, decorated, shade trees, shrubs, garage, seven fire blocks to Broadway station. 50 trains daily; three blocks to school; excellent view of city from front porch. Call for \$25,000 or will build to your plans. LEROY D. RANDALL, 40 North 25th St.

BONELLI-ADAMS Co.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Owner offers beautiful section for circle, bedrooms, tiled bath, extra lavatory, vacuum heat, fireplace, screened, decorated, shade trees, shrubs, garage, seven fire blocks to Broadway station. 50 trains daily; three blocks to school; excellent view of city from front porch. Call for \$25,000 or will build to your plans. LEROY D. RANDALL, 40 North 25th St.

General Classified
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REAL ESTATE
Dean Ponce & Co.
310 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 712 Main 43

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York
ALBANY
(Continued)

PERKINS
FALL OPENING
SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY OF SILKS, VELVETS AND WOOLLEN
40-Inch Satin Crepes, \$2.49
36-Inch Chiffon Velvets, \$2.49
34-Inch Plain and Pique Costing
\$2.75 to \$3.45
Albany's First Silk Shop
117 North Pearl Street
Over "Kreage" & 10 Cent Store
Perkins Silk Shop, Inc.
Grand Opening of
PERKINS
SILK-SHOP
PARLOURS
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1926
244 Park Street, Albany, N. Y.
BRANCH OF PERKINS SILK SHOP

Muhlfelders Inc.
55 North Pearl Street
Now Showing
Complete Collection
of Millinery
Dresses—Shoes—Accessories

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLEN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 4192-3
ROBERT MONEY, Decorator
Painting and Paper Hanging
Hardwood Finishing
54 Sycamore Street Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON
MARY MEDD, Inc.
Women's Wraps, Suits and Gowns
Phone 1213
66 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
MARY GEORGIA
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1213
Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery
and Novelties

GUARANTEED
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
and Engraving
ARTHUR M. LEONARD, Jeweler
72 Court Street Binghamton, N. Y.

BUFFALO
You Can't Fool Your Taster!
Does a good cook just look at it? No! She TASTES IT!
TASTE
WECKERLE'S MILK
IT'S THERE
Established 1892 Fillmore 7902
1001 Jefferson Avenue
Of Especial Interest
Our First Presentation
of
Frocks and Gowns
for Autumn
SCHAEFER'S
WALK-OVER
SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

George R. Chartrand
Men's Wear
Neckwear \$1.00-\$1.50
Lafayette Bldg. 34 Broadway

It's Riverside 1187
For a good clean heat, burn
HOGAN'S
CLEAN CRUSHED COKE
5719 Delaware Avenue
Anthracite, Semibituminous, Bituminous

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cream 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

GRACE L. PICKARD
Milliners—Importer
505 Delaware Ave. Tupper 6737

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE
257 W. Union St. The Art Building
Marcel Waring, Shampooing, Hairdressing
MARCEL H. RAY Phone Tupper 7871

BUFFALO AUTO RADIATOR CO.
MADE AND REPAIRED
We Specialize in Rebuilding Radiators With
New Copper. 1176 Main Street Opposite Dodge St.

ELMWOOD FLORAL SHOP
A. A. ERICKSON & SON
Telephone Delivery Service
976 Elmwood Ave. (On Howard Pkwy.)
(Rm. 9045)

Another
Nell Pierce Shoppe
738 Elmwood Avenue
Dry Goods, Notions, Novelties
Art Goods and Greeting Cards

RUTH I. COSLETTE
POTTERY LAMPS
Linen, Luncheon Sets, Unusual Towels
119 Chalmers Street at Delaware

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York
ALBANY
(Continued)

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Painting and Paper Hanging
Hardwood Finishing
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Phone 1213
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MARY GEORGIA
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1213
Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery
and Novelties

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Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
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ARTHUR M. LEONARD, Jeweler
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You Can't Fool Your Taster!
Does a good cook just look at it? No! She TASTES IT!
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WECKERLE'S MILK
IT'S THERE
Established 1892 Fillmore 7902
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Of Especial Interest
Our First Presentation
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SCHAEFER'S
WALK-OVER
SHOES
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Buffalo, N. Y.

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Lafayette Bldg. 34 Broadway

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Anthracite, Semibituminous, Bituminous

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion
F. T. D. MEMBER
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MARCEL H. RAY Phone Tupper 7871

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POTTERY LAMPS
Linen, Luncheon Sets, Unusual Towels
119 Chalmers Street at Delaware

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York
BUFFALO
(Continued)

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To Meet Your Requirements
Seneca 0754
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
451 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.
Telephones: Tupper 0754, Tupper 0755

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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
304-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CORTLAND
GROCERIES
DONALD ELDER
127 Central Ave. Phone 1714-J Delivery
MOHAWK QUALITY TIRES
Are Good Tires
CENTRAL TIRE COMPANY
7 Port Watson Street Phone 735

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The Gorton Company
107 N. WATER STREET
Elmira New York's Quality
Woman's Shop

Home-made Candy
Assorted Salted Nuts
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CRAYTON'S CANDY SHOP
110 and 112 N. Main Street
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829 E. Water Street
Across hall from Ben Tea Room

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Everything Electrical
118 North Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
364 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

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Hartman Wardrobe Trunk
\$37.50 Freight prepaid
Full size, cushioned top, three ply veneer
construction, shoe box, locking bar and
laundry bag.
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry
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The Silk and Specialty Shop
MASSONIC TEMPLE
Specializing in Silks, Woolens and
Cotton Dress Goods
WE GARRY VOGUS PATTERNS
38 MAIN STREET
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The House of Burnett
The Cloth Shop for Women
386 MAIN STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear
Silks, Wash Goods, Linens and
Accessories
THE M. R. NELSON
DRY GOODS COMPANY
106-108 110 East 2d St., Jamestown, N. Y.
The Store That Gives Most of the Best
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ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW Co.
Jamestown's
Big
Department
Store
Artistic
Decorative
Lighting
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Main at Taylor Jamestown, N. Y.

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Hardware—House Furnishings
Electrical Appliances and Supplies
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Insurance plus Service
300 Wellman Building
West Third Street

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TAILORS DYEERS
794 East Second Street Telephone 3269-J

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Square Deal Jeweler
302 MAIN STREET

FIVE POINT GROCERIA
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

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The Little Shop Around the Corner
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Hotel Samuels Bldg. 214 Cherry St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York
KENMORE
(Continued)

WECKERLE'S
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Taste the Difference
Join Our Christmas
Thrift Club Plan
"GIFTS THAT LAST"
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2910 Delaware Ave. Rl. 2450

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QUALITY SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE
FAMILY
2894 Delaware Ave. Riverside 4915

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C. ANNA HOWARD Rl. 0454

The MOORE HAT SHOPPE
Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery
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STADIUM Hand Tailored
Clothes for Men
Dependable Haberdashery
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Eva Mary Wooster 11 Lincoln Blvd.

THE OPEN SESAME
BOOK SHOP
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
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Better Meats
HARRY J. GALLE
13 Markets
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1792

IRWIN'S GROCERY
For Your Daily Grocery Needs
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
We Deliver
2739 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3353

SPEIDEL'S BAKERY
2815 Delaware Avenue
PURE BAKED GOODS
FRESH DAILY

STANLEY
DRY GOODS CORP.
2844-2846 Delaware Ave. Rl. 0671

"TRY NEUSTADTER FIRST"
Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Furnishings
Rubbers, Articals.
2786 Delaware Ave. Riverside 3345

KENMORE—Tonawanda
STANLEY
DRY GOODS CORP.
22-25 Niagara St. Tonawanda 1233-R

LONG ISLAND
FAR ROCKAWAY
Say it with Flowers
DALSIMER, Florist
1920 Mott Avenue Far Rockaway
Telephone 0700 F. R.

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Carol—
is Showing a
Smart Selection
of Hats,
Gowns and
Sportswear for
Fall and
Winter.
101 AMITY ST.
FLUSHING
Phone—
Flushing 3255

RUTH ROBERTS
V. V. Salted Nuts
Always Fresh
and Simply Delicious
319 Broadway, Flushing
Telephone Flushing 3317

Everything for the House Dyed
and Cleaned
Barrett Nephew & Co.
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment
D. L. WILSON, Agent
Corner Amity Street and Wilson Avenue
Phone Flushing 7421

Balwin's
Home Made Ice Cream and Condes
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Flushing

HEMPSTEAD
Paul Gerle
261 Fulton Street Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 531-W

**Delicatessen and
Fancy Groceries**
All Kinds of
Home Made Salads
Fresh Daily

TIRE SERVICE SHOP
FLOYD B. STAFFORD
Goodyear Service Station
Steam Vulcanizing
Phone 11723-W 371 Fulton St.
Hempstead, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Including Many Beautiful
HAND COLORED ENGRAVINGS
Orders for these cards should be placed at once.
INQUIRY PRESS
308 Front Street Hempstead, L. I.

Rivoli Tonsorial Parlor
12 Columbia St., Hempstead, N. Y.
Special Hair Cutting for Ladies,
Men and Children
Phone Hempstead 3213-J

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York
LONG ISLAND
(Continued)

HEMPSTEAD
Your Whole Week's
Washing FREE
Try this magic New Easy Washer
Flushing in your home. With only
clothes, you have moving a lever
makes ends in one minute—then wash,
rinse and dry your clothes in one
operation. See how time is saved and
all hard work banished. Call the
Easy Dealer whose name appears
below and have him bring the New Easy
to your home and show you how simple
it is. Easy monthly payments.
Ask for Model R. A demonstration
does not obligate you in any way.
Own an Easy on Easy Terms
Monthly Payments Very Low
Sold by
EASY WASHER SHOP
Fox and Hayward
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HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Phone Hemp. 434-B

NASSAU LUMBER
COMPANY
Dealers in
Building Materials
Office: 178 Main Street
Hempstead, L. I. Hicksville, L. I.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Constance Shop
HATS and DRESSES
359 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Telephone 381-3

FRIGIDAIRE
Electric Refrigeration
There is only one FRIGIDAIRE
product of General Motors. Keeps
food better, longer.

TROOP & ELLIS
105 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Just Received
New Fall Numbers
in Kid and
Chamoisette
Gloves
Kay's
22 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL
HENRY BAHRENBURG
Incorporated
Rich. Hill 4393-4391
115-119 Jamaica Ave. Near 116th St.
OAK 1924

QUALITY MEATS
WOODMERE
Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
5 Irving Place Tel. Cedarhurst 1212

MOUNT VERNON
THE NEW
I. Miller Hosiery
For Fall
in the Newest Shades. Service
weight, sheer and all silk.
\$1.65 and \$1.85
A. J. RICE & CO.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
OAK 1924

EDNA-LEE PICKETT
Teacher of Piano and Theory
Studio—Masonic Temple
Rm. Phone—Oak 0487

The GIFT CUPBOARD
5 PARK AVENUE
"Every Day is a Gift Day"
The MOUNT VERNON TRUST
COMPANY
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Resources over \$15,000,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business

ROBERT G. STUBING
Tel. Oak 3544
CARPENTER and BUILDER
S. Johnson & Specialty
325 Edgewood Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MARIE SCHEIER
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Manicuring
11 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 3600

PRINCE'S
Hardware and Housefurnishings
51 W. First St. Phone Oak 6347

CHARLES J. SCHOEN
Insurance
P. A. Murray Agency Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Tel. Oak 1471 & 5

BON TON DAIRY
BUTTER and EGGS
147 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 3831
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

EGGERT & AGINS
Jewelers
Fine watch repairing. Jewelry remodeled
11 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9121

MME. E. BLAND
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks
and Gowns
19 South 4th Avenue

FITZGIBBON'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Local and Long Distance Moving
Packing, Crating and Shipping
45 South 4th Avenue. Phone Oak 3877

The Home Painting Co.
HEDLEY SEVALDSEN, Prop.
371 So. Fifth Ave. Tel. Oak 2168

MOUNT VERNON
Attractive home for sale or rent—conveniently
located in restricted sections only. Consult
H. R. HACKETT, Realtor
16-18 E. 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BROCKMAN COAL COMPANY
Service, Quality and Weight
Guaranteed
Office and Yard
721 S. Columbus Ave. Tel. Oakwood 4909

New York

ALBANY
(Continued)

PERKINS
FALL OPENING
SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY OF SILKS, VELVETS AND WOOLLEN
40-Inch Satin Crepes, \$2.49
36-Inch Chiffon Velvets, \$2.49
34-Inch Plain and Pique Costing
\$2.75 to \$3.45
Albany's First Silk Shop
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Over "Kreage" & 10 Cent Store
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BRANCH OF PERKINS SILK SHOP

New York

ALBANY
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Over "Kreage" & 10 Cent Store
Perkins Silk Shop, Inc.
Grand Opening of
PERKINS
SILK-SHOP
PARLOURS
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1926
244 Park Street, Albany, N. Y.
BRANCH OF PERKINS SILK SHOP

New York

ALBANY
(Continued)

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SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY OF SILKS, VELVETS AND WOOLLEN
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

In the Cabinet crisis that Poland is experiencing, Marshal Pilsudski has acted more like a dictator than a Prime Minister, but he has, nevertheless, adhered to the rules that the revised Constitution lays down to govern the relations between the Executive and the Legislature. The Marshal may choose his Cabinet associates, or rather subordinates, with little concern for the preferences of the Sejm, for the Legislature is not expected to meet until December, when its approval will be necessary for the 1927 appropriations. Meanwhile, the Pilsudski Cabinet may govern the country by executive decrees and ignore the fact that it and its policies are objected to by the deputies.

This procedure, of course, is antiparliamentary, but it is constitutional under the amendments to the Polish framework of government that the Diet consented to last July. These followed the coup d'état of May 12 and the overthrow of the Witos Cabinet. Pilsudski declined election as President of the Republic. "The Constitution as it stands hampers me," he said. "I cannot work under it. I do not wish to be a mere figurehead." The Polish titular executive was modeled on the French President, whose duties are largely ceremonial. The real executive authority was lodged in the Cabinet, which was in bondage to a Legislature so broken up among different political parties that ministries were short lived and administration was corrupt and inefficient. Nor would Pilsudski be Prime Minister. Instead, he was appointed permanent commander-in-chief of the Polish army without parliamentary or Cabinet checks on his freedom of action. This authority was hardly less than he enjoyed five years before as supreme head of the state, before the inauguration of the parliamentary régime. The Bartel Cabinet was possible only because of this military backing; Pilsudski, at the War Office, was the pillar under the régime.

It was still possible, however, for the Sejm to embarrass, if not to control, the executive, and constitutional amendments were therefore proceeded with. The President of the Republic was empowered to rule by decree during parliamentary recesses. This, in practice, meant that the Prime Minister or the person who controlled him could rule by decree, since the original plan of setting up a presidency on the American model—that is, with executive authority independent of legislative approval—was abandoned. The President of the Republic, furthermore, was given the power to dissolve the Diet and to call new elections within ninety days. These amendments increased the authority of the Prime Minister, rather than of the President; after July 22, the Polish Executive had constitutional weapons with which to fight the Legislature. Nor was the Executive reluctant to use its newly acquired authority. In August, sixty decrees were issued making changes of laws that would have required weeks of wrangling by the Diet. Pilsudski's authority as head of the army was made even more complete and uncontrolled. A constitutional dictatorship was firmly established.

The Cabinet changes now made are more formal than real. The portfolios are redistributed, but the position of the Government is firmly consolidated by the parliamentary recess, during which the Executive may rule by decrees, and by the marshal's control of the army. Apart from the one-man possession of military power, the Polish régime does not differ so radically from the situations in Italy, Spain, and even France and Belgium. The Italian and Spanish dictators are able to govern by ordinances and ignore their parliaments. The financial crises in Belgium and France this summer persuaded these two parliaments to make temporary abdications. Belgium set the example, and its finance decrees helped to stabilize the franc. France at first refused, but the Parliament that was unwilling to give Caillaux the ordinance-making authority he requested, later accorded it to Poincaré. There are signs, however, that the French Chamber and Senate are going to be inquisitive about the ways in which this power has been used during the summer parliamentary recess.

At last, and apparently largely as a result of the visit to the Philippines of Col. Carmi Thompson, the personal representative of President Coolidge, it is being realized there, even among the leaders of the radical element, that the prosperity of the people and the development of the archipelago's great natural resources can be best assured by compromising existing political differences. It may be, when the report which Colonel Thompson will submit to the President is made public, that the fact will be disclosed that Senator Quezon and his fellow advocates of immediate and complete independence for the people of the islands have been convinced that their final success will depend upon their ability to develop the natural resources which they possess and their determination to prove to the world their willingness to apply, in all things, those economic practices which insure national solidarity and self-sufficiency.

It has become increasingly apparent in recent years, and even before the visit of the special mission to the islands, that ambitions based upon the hope of obtaining political power have actuated the leaders of the champions of immediate Philippine independence. With this realization, it has become evident that, lacking national solidarity, the people whose welfare and fortunes are chiefly concerned might be far from as happy and prosperous under the conditions urged by the radical leaders as they might be under a continued protectorate.

But it is stated that any compromise plan which Senator Quezon and his colleagues will approve must provide for complete domestic autonomy, allowing the Filipinos to draft a constitution for their own government, with all the powers of the present Legislature, plus the power to enact tariff legislation, regulate trade

relations and establish a public lands control policy, all without the necessity of approval by the President of the United States. It is proposed that the authority of the United States over the islands should be the same, approximately, as that exercised by Great Britain over her colonies. By this it would be conceded that the United States would have the right to protect American interests in the Philippines and to maintain a military and commercial base there or in that vicinity.

While it may seem that the advantages of such a plan as that proposed are all on the side of the faction represented by Senator Quezon, it is a fact, nevertheless, that if by the method outlined or by some similar plan an end could be put to the disturbing agitation for immediate independence which has so long been carried on, some concessions might reasonably be made. There is no doubt that the unrest caused by persistent appeals to prejudice has hindered the economic and social development which had been promised and which it was hopefully expected would take place. This growth has been impossible largely, it would seem, because of jealousies and prejudices engendered by professional agitators and political adventurers.

One thing is certain. This is, that the people of the United States will gain a much clearer knowledge than they have heretofore had of the situation from the study which has been made by the President's mission. There are indications that a clearer conception of the situation has already dawned upon those with whom Colonel Thompson has come in contact.

Further testimony of the economic achievements of the prohibition act has been furnished in advices from Washington which state that fines collected from those convicted of violating the act totaled \$7,336,995 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. This sum, it must be admitted, should be considered

as an offset in part against the cost to the Government in maintaining the prohibition unit. That unit, which is charged with the administration of the narcotic acts as well as prohibition, cost approximately \$11,000,000 during the fiscal year just ended. If the receipts from fines are subtracted, it is shown that the cost of the prohibition unit is brought down to a sum practically equal to that appropriated for the service in 1920. From this it would seem to be obvious that the cost of enforcing the prohibition act has not been a net yearly increase to the taxpayers of the country, but its cost has been approximately constant since its enactment. That statement, it is true, might be challenged by some critics who would wish to add a proportion of the cost of the coast guard, the customs service and of the Department of Justice to prohibition enforcement. But even those expenses could be offset by an honest accounting of the Government's revenues and expenditures.

The figures made public disclose another point of considerable importance. The fines collected during the fiscal year just closed were about \$400,000 less than the fines collected during the previous fiscal year. This might give the impression that either the prohibition unit was more lax during 1926 than during 1925, or violations have become fewer and the consumption of illicit alcohol less. The figures, however, disclose no proof of either. It was shown that the total permanent injunctions obtained under the prohibition act during the year just closed were 3669, which was an increase of 1100 over the year previous, and that the jail sentences imposed represented a total of 5666 years, or about 1100 years in excess of those imposed in 1925. Such figures indicate that there has been a much more aggressive and probably more efficient administration of the law. They show that violators are beginning to find it more difficult to purchase their freedom and to buy immunity from punishment.

The most hopeful sign is the fact that the public conscience is being gradually aroused to the necessity of enforcing obedience to a law which has been legally placed upon the statute books. That demand is being slowly reflected in the results obtained by the prohibition unit. It is essential that this shall be made distinctly clear during the next few months, so that Congress can approach the problem, when it convenes in December, with a no uncertain sense of what is to be expected when the appropriations for the prohibition unit are voted for the next fiscal year. The strength of the prohibition movement is found not solely in the moral side of the issue, but likewise in the economic. In the final analysis, it is of but small consequence whether the prohibition unit costs the taxpayers \$2,500,000 or \$11,000,000, if the sum so spent brings an adequate reward. The stoppage of consumption of alcohol has released human energy to more worthy endeavors which are measured in millions of dollars in value. The stoppage of bootlegging will release that much more energy to legitimate trade and industry.

The producers of silver, for ages one of the money metals of the world, are becoming alarmed over the possible effects upon their industry of the adoption by British India of the proposals of the Indian Currency Commission. These include plans for a gradual change from a silver to a gold standard.

ard of prices, and necessarily involve the sale of a large part of the great silver reserves which are the basis of that country's currency. In addition to the white metal in the possession of the Government, or deposited in banks, there exists in India immense quantities hoarded either in the shape of coins, or as jewelry of various kinds. In event of the ultimate adoption of the single gold standard, it is anticipated that the shrinkage in commercial value of these great stocks of silver would lead to their sale, and thus accelerate the downward course of prices.

Whether the business interests of India would be benefited by the substitution of a currency based upon gold is a question regarding which

there are marked differences of opinion. Important Indian banking and commercial interests are opposed to the change, and some British economists believe that the result will be to put too great a strain upon the world's capacity to supply the gold necessary to rehabilitate the inflated currency system of Europe. It is true that the United States has a seeming over-supply of gold, but it does not appear that American bankers are agreed as to the wisdom of exporting any considerable percentage of the stock accumulated since the beginning of the World War. Doubts are expressed as to whether, with a restoration of normal conditions in Russia and other war-swept countries of Europe, there will be enough gold to meet all requirements.

The problem of maintaining a price for silver that will give its producers a fair return is complicated by the fact that over one-half of the world's annual supply is derived from ores mined for gold, copper, lead and zinc. Ordinarily, a decline in the price of a commodity is followed by a decrease in production, but as these other metals are needed, the incidental yield of silver must continue. Suggestions for relief from threatened conditions of oversupply of silver include proposals for governmental subsidies, and organized efforts to promote a greater consumption in the arts. There are unquestionably many millions of people who are without the silverware they should have in their homes, and a well-directed advertising campaign should have the result of greatly increasing the sales of the many varieties of useful and ornamental articles into which silver enters.

Auction sales in the country have changed considerably in the last few years. Affording at one time opportunities for the farmer and village resident to buy articles far below their original price, they now attract the antique dealer and the automobile tourist who happens to be in the vicinity, with results that could hardly have been foreseen by an earlier generation. Only the other day an auction sale was held in a remote place in New Hampshire, to reach which narrow, rocky roads and steep hills had to be negotiated. Yet despite the difficulties, it drew dozens of dealers and automobiles from distant parts.

It was a typical country auction, in that it exposed for sale the contents of a dilapidated farm that had weathered the winds and rains of a century. The articles stored inside the house were handed out to the auctioneer, who stood on a table at the front door—a bed with ropes stretched across where the spring should be; rickety chairs, cracked dishes, an old clock, farm tools, fans carved from the solid wood; cooking utensils blackened with the smoke of years, crude tubs and chests and ornaments that once brought joy to the heart of their possessor.

But when they were auctioned off an immediate change from the old days was noted. Prices bordering on the fabulous were bid, sometimes for apparently worthless trifles. It was not strange that stiff-backed chairs, hand carved, should fetch a high price, but to find a ten-cent shaving cup, with a soap brush worn as low as a tooth brush, selling for seventy-five cents, and a tin toy shaped like an egg and painted to resemble the head of a man, bringing in the neighborhood of a dollar, was, to say the least, surprising. Nor was it less astonishing to see a thermometer, originally given to the owner as an advertisement for someone's hardware, fetch a price far in excess of the original cost to make it.

Besides the people who go to a country auction out of mere curiosity, or to gratify an idle whim, or to hear a witty auctioneer sell off things of a bygone day with a merry jest, there are a great number among those who attend such a sale who go with an irresistible desire to possess a genuine link with the receding past—something that will keep their memory of a favorite place ever green. It is to them, or to the dealer who acts as their agent, that the auctioneer makes his strongest appeal. And it is because of their desire to lend charm to their homes by the purchase of whatever bears the earmarks of antiquity that the value of the goods is enhanced and that the auction sale in the country no longer makes the strongest appeal to the neighboring residents but to the dealer who knows and appreciates the appetite that is growing for antiques.

Editorial Notes

Near in educational value to the floating university, concerning which much has been written of late, would seem to be the school train that is helping the children of settlers in the scattered districts of northern Ontario to gain some schooling. The course is arranged by the Ontario Department of Education in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways, and although the school on wheels cannot return to any one community within a month, a complete course of instruction is left with the pupils to cover the period of absence. This is how an observer at a small settlement visited by the car described the situation:

To the children the schoolroom was a revelation. In all my experience I have never seen such an attentive and willing class. Nine pupils, varying in age from six to sixteen, were receiving tuition, and of these two had had no previous schooling. The other seven could neither read nor write. Education with the scholars was something more than a compulsory task; it was the realization of an ambition cherished for years.

In the days when "windjammers" sailed the seven seas and the proud American clipper ships were the fastest vessels afloat, fields and factories of the south and middle West of the United States produced the hempen rope that equipped them. Steam replaced sails and markets dwindled. Mexican sisal and Manila fiber largely captured the remaining American market. High-priced land had to produce better paying crops. Now Canada is harvesting her first large scale hemp crops on cheap and fertile soil and plans manufacturing the product in her own cordage mills. Commercial and agricultural leaders see in this the establishment of a new and permanent industry for the Dominion.

On Leaning Over Walls

IF YOU walk down this length of coast on any week day you will see the peasants saving hay in the fields, loading turf in the bogs, galloping ponies with panniers of lobsters or mackerel to Roundstone, or driving cattle to the fair at Clifden—every man intent on his business, even if it is only to keep his bullocks to the road and out of Mrs. Macnamara's garden, lest he should get what is called a "rub" of that lady's tongue.

But on Sunday, that same thin and lively road is deserted by such traffic, and fields which swing round with the scythe are now abandoned and fixed in empty heat. The men and women who were in them during the week are now leaning over those stone walls in contemplation of their own work and possessions, or of somebody else's.

As you pass you see sixes and sevens of villagers in their best clothes, with light tweed caps on the backs of their heads—peaks well up in the air—leaning contentedly on the walls. On the chapel wall they sit, as well as on every wall in the village and out of it, and you run the gamut of their shifting, meadowy eyes.

This prospect of leanness—worthy of the brush of another Millet—confirms that old Greek who, when asked for what purpose he was in the world, replied, "For the contemplation of life"—evidence enough that the habit of leaning over walls was known to the ancient Greeks.

And not only in Greece and Ireland do you find it: there are the crowds who watch the excavators and riveters in New York, the Sicilian peasants who lounge in their mountain piazzas, the English clerks who lean over London Bridge and stare into the oily water. This leaning is both physically and mentally a universal attitude.

When I was a boy, I was often commanded to take my hands out of my pockets and to stand upright. After a few strained moments, in which my shoulder blades were nearly meeting and my chest bulged like a grenadier's, my body would obviously relax into its own comfortable disorder. Again, the voice would tell me that either I would acquire what was scornfully called an "intellectual stoop," or, more ominously, I would become like my uncle.

-This last warning gave me an ineffective horror of round shoulders and a secret admiration for that uncle whom to this day I picture with hands luxurious in pockets and shoulders gently rounded like a pair of lazy clouds. He and I were the leaners, the loafers of a terrifyingly upright family who could pull their shoulders back, as with a windlass you tighten a crossbow.

I have never heard if that round, vague uncle was ever vindicated; but it was not long before the world, in the person of a tasteful and intimate tailor—are not all tailors, like the world itself, intimate?—told me that my carriage was, in its genre, faultless. Since then I have stood like a heron, and can lean on a wall with the best.

Or is it with the worst? For we all admire the upright. Who will rival the Horse Guards, as fixed and still as legends; the immobile London policeman, standing like a promontory with a helmet on top; the bowlike tautness of the diver?

We admire the unflinching man who lets the cowboy flick things out of his mouth with a cattle lash. "We reverse the straight line. It becomes a symbol of rectitude, and of purpose undeviated—steel true and blade-straight," as that idle, leaning fellow, Robert Louis Stevenson, wrote. (How many writers portray the straightforward and simple characters they would have liked to

possess instead of the strange mixture of moods and motives that they are!)

It is comforting to us who are not "upright," but who are, in our genre, faultless, that the columns of the Greek temples and of many of the Gothic cathedrals—almost abstract in the perfection of their soaring rectitude—should be slightly curved. And we thank Herr Einstein for assuring us that parallel lines will somewhere eventually meet.

There is no compromise in the straight line. It can be as fine a thing as "Ils ne passeront pas" and as churchly as "Not an inch." Where would the world be if no one made a stand? Yet what would the world be like if nobody compromised? The frivolous answer is, of course, "Like Ireland."

There is sometimes something inflexible about the "upright" man. He is described as a man of unbending determination. He does not come to discuss, but to impose. He is an Oliver Cromwell, a Mussolini, a Bismarck, a Louis; after whom, in spite of all their virtues, is the inevitable deluge. It requires a higher and rarer degree of greatness to know when to give way.

Indeed, that ideal man whom we secretly portray to ourselves must have some of the leaner in him. I think the loafers could teach him something in the way of temperance and flexibility. Your leaner does not dogmatize nor assert. There is nothing he wants less than "beat-up." He is like that note in Browning's fugue, "One dispartates, he is candid." Having done his work, he leans on the wall and contemplates his fields.

If the world had been left to him—but here we are toying with the impossible—such little matters of righteous violence as Magna Charta, the taking of the Bastille and the Declaration of Independence, might never have come to a head. But in those brassy, imperial days of July, 1914, his rustic mildness might have gone a long way toward avoiding the war.

I have often thought of that leaning uncle of mine. Astounding fate for such a man, he went to the New World. I have often remarked with men who go to the New World that quickly the ease goes out of their faces. In those countries the contemplative man is less common than in these.

There are leaners in New York, in Toronto, in Brisbane, I am sure; but they are for the most part watching somebody else's way of working. Whereas by the Seine, the Bay of Naples and the Connemara roads man stares into still water and empty fields. The truth is that in the New World men work hard for the greater success of their enterprises; in the Old World—and this is truer of England than of any other country—we work not so much for success as for leisure.

The crowds that watch the sad Thames at London Bridge or on the Embankment are hard-working people who have escaped for a few moments to an inward world.

There is a great deal of the leaner in the Englishman; a great deal more of the Greek than of the Roman—the philosophic patriotism of our public speakers to the contrary—for our moderation, that sophomoric, is surely more remarkable than our empire. Strange this does not seem to be the day of moderation or of empires. Stranger still that the English, who are of all peoples most scattered over the world, whose enterprise has created a worldwide culture and civilization, should do this for leisure—building a wall a thousand times harder to man than the Great Wall of China, for the trifling ease of putting their hands in their pockets and leaning over it. V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations serves always as an excellent occasion, readily accepted by Italian journalists, to re-examine the general lines of Fascist foreign policy. This examination does not, however, reveal any new tendency, or indeed anything much more definite than has emerged from the confusing and often contradictory demarches in which the Fascist regime have from time to time indulged. The endless repetition of such phrases as that Italy's foreign policy is dictated by a sincere desire for the maintenance of European peace, by the firm determination to increase her prestige, and by the imminent, if not immediate, necessity for expansion, does not afford much help in determining the line she would be likely to follow in any conceivable contingency. To such more or less vague assertions, however, is the mass of written and spoken comment made during the last few months reduced. The reception of any step in foreign policy independent of the general policy which inspires the League of Nations, as, for instance, the Italo-Hispano Treaty, is sufficient to prove, if proof be needed, that the skepticism with which that body is regarded—a skepticism too rational in origin to be considered wholly as an outcome of the Fascist régime—has in no sense abated.

There is, indeed, a strong section of the press, chiefly represented in Rome by the Fascist organs, *Il Lavoro d'Italia*, *L'Impero*, and *La Tribuna*, which does not attempt to conceal its contempt for the idealism of Geneva or cease to give warning of dangers involved by too close an association of Italy therein, and will even on occasions assert that Geneva is a nest of anti-Fascism, and therefore unsuitable as a meeting place for the League. This section of public opinion is never tired of reiterating its views on British or French supremacy within the League, and on the dangers of favoritism for certain powers, always to the exclusion of Italy. Only one consideration, indeed, prevents Italy from advocating a complete abandonment of Geneva—that of the colonial mandates. With the entry of Germany, to which Italy has always declared herself favorable, there appears another formidable competitor for any chances of economic expansion, which may ultimately present themselves, and it would be illogical for even the most violent advocates of nationalism to suggest anything that could possibly prejudice Italy's position in finding a solution to her only real problem of foreign policy.

The new Bologna-Florence railway line, now in course of construction, will be opened to traffic within the next few years. Although the work for this new line was actually begun as early as 1913, it had to be interrupted during the war, and was only resumed in 1923. It has now reached an advanced stage, and Italian engineers are quite satisfied with the progress of the work. The completion of this railway line will mark an important date in the history of Italian railways, since a tunnel, 18,510 meters in length, and only 1293 meters shorter than the Simplon tunnel, which is the longest in existence, will have been constructed through the Apennines. The difficulties which the borers of this new tunnel have to overcome are more serious than those which were faced during the construction of the Simplon tunnel. In the latter the bed rock consisted of granite and other hard material, which were removed by drilling and blasting, while in the former the excavations have to be made in sandstone, clay and other soft material, and expensive wooden and steel supports are required, as otherwise the walls of the tunnel would fall down and further boring become impossible. The new tunnel will greatly improve the communication between northeastern Italy and the central provinces, for the distance between Bologna and Florence will be reduced from over 130 kilometers to less than 100 kilometers.

A monument to the Italian poet and patriot, Gabriele Rossetti, has been unveiled in the small town of Vasto, in the Abruzzi, distant about a mile from the Adriatic

coast. Rossetti, after many vicissitudes connected with the part he played in the Naples reform movement against Ferdinand I, left Italy for England and never returned to his native country. A distinguished poet, Gabriele Rossetti acquired a great reputation as an original commentator of Dante, and his poetry is much read and admired in Italy, where he is regarded as a precursor of the Risorgimento. The monument which has now been erected to his memory in his native town is therefore a recognition not only of his literary merits but also of his political activities in working for the creation of a united Italy. The monument, the work of the celebrated Neapolitan sculptor, Filippo Cifariello, is a life-size statue of the poet, standing on its base are inserted four medallions representing his four famous children, Dante Gabriel, Maria Francesca, Christina Georgina, and William Michael. The Prince of Piedmont was present at its inauguration, and the official address was delivered by Prof. Antonio Cippico, who, like the poet he was honoring, was professor of Italian literature in London University.

The director of the Royal State Archives of Rome, Eugenio Casanovua, has discovered in the old Rinnocini villa, near Empoli, in Tuscany, several letters written and received by Queen Christina of Sweden, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, who abdicated after a reign of ten years, in 1654. The Queen spent about twenty years in Italy, and her residence in Rome was the Palazzo Corsini. Many of the documents found deal with subjects of small historical interest, but some are really important. The letters are written in several languages—Swedish, German, Italian, French, and Dutch—and throw much interesting light on the history of Italy and Sweden in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The owner of the archives in which these letters have been found has been requested to publish them in their entirety, and he has already been approached by leading Swedish and Italian historians for this purpose.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and will not be held responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Facts of Tolstoy's Life

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The interview between Edmund Shulte and Count Leo Tolstoy described not long since in the MONITOR is certainly apocryphal.

The account says in part: "My impression of Tolstoy is as vivid now as it was then," said Mr. Shulte. "He had gone into exile, had given up his wealth. He sat outdoors, wearing an old leather apron. He was peeling potatoes."

It is no more possible to prove that Tolstoy never wore an old leather apron or peeled potatoes than it is possible to prove the same negative concerning President Coolidge, but I do not think that anyone who knew him will believe the story. It can, however, be more explicitly refuted by pointing out that Tolstoy did not go "into exile" (that is, did not abandon his home at Yasnaya Polyana) until Oct. 28, 1910; that his movements from that time onward till his passing on at Astapova on Nov. 7, 1910, are told in great detail by his daughter Alexandra, who was with him at Yasnaya Polyana, accompanied him on his last journey, and was with him to the end, in a book entitled "Family Views of Tolstoy," which will be published this autumn by Allen & Unwin in London and Houghton Mifflin in Boston, and that during that period Tolstoy neither wore an old leather apron, nor peeled potatoes, nor received Mr. Shulte.

It has become rather a habit to weave legends round Tolstoy's impressive personality, but now that the facts of his entire life are very fully known, it might be well if people who have inclinations that way were to put a little restraint upon themselves. AYLMER MAULE, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Eng.